The Weekly Tribune.

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J. W. BRAY

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Naval.

The U. S. gunboat Otsego, Commander Arnold, was sunk a few days ago by a Rebel torpedo in the Roanoke River, six miles above Plymouth, N. C. The torpedo was attached to a log and floated in the river, and as the Otsego was moving up the river on a reconnoissance, she struck the torpedo, which exploding, caused her to sink. There is only six feet of water in the Roanoke River, where she went down. She will be raised and repaired. No person on board was injured.

Southern News.

The Richmond Examiner of Dec. 7 expresses its dissent from some of the principles and practices of Gens. Merritt and Sheridan, as follows:

An officer down from Loudon County reports that the Yankee General Merritt, with a force of some three thousand, was out last week on a grand raiding expedition through that county, burning mills and barns, and laying waste everything after the manner of Sheridan in the Valley. In some cases the destruction of property was so wanton and swift that a large number of fattening hogs and live stock had been burned up with the barns. The only good thing about this raid was that the property of the "Union men" was not spared by the Yankees, and suffered alike with that of other citizens. After committing all the destruction they could, Merritt and his band of marauders hastily retreated to the Potomac.

A gentleman from the Valley has shown to us an order lately issued by Sheridan, for the protection of his lines of communication. He threatens, if the railroad from Winchester is cut or interrupted by any of our soldiers, whom he is pleased to style "guerrillas," to hold the citizens of that town and adjoining country responsible for the act, and to arrest and punish them and confiscate their property. This is a cowardly device, and will fail to intimidate our soldiers. It is a kind of military terrorism very popular with Yankee commanders who are afraid to face our men in battle.

The Richmond Whig of the 9th contains the annual Message of Gov. Smith of Virginia. It betrays discouragement all over, and finally urges and argues the policy of arming the slaves. He says on this point:

"I will not say that under the providence of God we may not be able to triumph; but I do say we should not, from any mawkish sensibility, refuse any means within our reach which will tend to enable us to work out our deliverance. For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say that I would arm such portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary, and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the Spring campaign. Even if it resulted in the freedom of those organized, will I not employ them to fight the negro forces of the enemy? Aye, the Yankees themselves, who already boast that they have 200,000 of our slaves in arms against us. Can we hesitate? Can we doubt, when the question is as to whether our enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against him? when the question may be between liberty and independence on the one hand, and our subjugation and utter ruin on the other?"

In late Rebel papers we have the proceedings of the North Carolina and South Carolina Legislatures [illegible] to negotiations for peace. In the former body [illegible]ons have been introduced in both houses in favor of [illegible]ding commissioners to Washington, and Jeff. Davis and the Legislatures of the other States are requested to coöperate. The resolutions offered in the South Carolina Legislature deprecate any overtures for a cessation of hostilities until a dissolution of the Union is conceded by the national Government.

Capt. Semmes has arrived in Matamoros en route for Richmond. This is confirmed by the South-West correspondent of the New-Orleans papers, who say he has a crippled left hand from his engagement with the Kearsarge. He goes to Richmond to stand his trial for the loss of the steamer Alabama.

Miscellaneous.

The following two documents, issued at Washington on the 7th, should be read and heedfully obeyed by all persons in charge of any accumulation of public or private property:

The Provost-Marshal-General issued the following circular:

Trustworthy information has been received that a large number of evil-disposed persons, consisting of Rebel sympathizers, secessionists, marauders, and other outlaws, [illegible] have collected in Canada with a view to enter [illegible] commercial cities of the North, and particularly [illegible] on the Canadian frontier, with the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but who are in [illegible] intent upon the destruction of life and property, will shortly arrive in the United States.

All officers of this bureau are instructed to place all persons suspected to be of this class under strict surveillance, and to arrest such as evidently belong to it. Provost-Marshals will confer with the municipal authorities with a view to preventing the mischief contemplated, and will aid the civil authorities in discovering these persons and causing their arrest.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

The following is the general order issued from the Quartermaster-General's office:

I. The Government has received information that numbers in the British provinces on our northern border have removed with the intention of obtaining employment at the depots of military stores for the purpose of incendiarism. The plots by which some months since many steamboats on the western rivers were fired and destroyed by Rebel agents have now been extended with the intent to attempt the destruction by fire of military stores, shipping, manufactories and public and private property at various points throughout the loyal States.

II. The strictest vigilance and greatest care in guarding against incendiarism are enjoined upon all officers in charge of the property of this department.

III. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will employ at all depots where valuable stores are kept, no persons who have at any time within the last six months been living in Canada as refugees from the disloyal States, or as fugitives from the disloyal States, or as fugitives from the draft.

IV. The officers of this department will require from those whom they may employ at depots in positions which could facilitate access to stores or storehouses, satisfactory evidence, not only of loyalty, but of residence within the loyal States, in addition to the usual oath of allegiance.

V. At posts within or near the field of active operations, refugees coming from the Rebel territory, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of loyalty, will be employed, if needed; but great caution must be exercised in employing such persons.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General.

Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new First Corps of Gen. Hancock into the field at the earliest moment. Many old and tried officers will be placed in command, and their names will be announced in a few days. Steps are being taken which will induce each State to forward veterans to join this Corps. Arrangements are, it is said, in progress by which State and other local bounties may be paid here to a veteran recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer. For any veteran sent to Washington to be accredited to any locality, a certificate will be given. It is the interest of all localities to send on as many veterans as possible, as they are not subject to the draft, and yet can be properly accredited to particular localities. The Government bounties given to the veterans of the First Corps are given to no others, and superior inducements are therefore offered to enlist in this Corps. The time to put it in the field is short, and localities must be prompt to forward men and thus take advantage of the Government bounties to fill their quotas. It is only necessary to take the veteran recruit to a Provost-Marshal, who will forward him free of expense to Washington. Let it be remembered that these volunteers are not subject to the draft, and any one enlisted is a clear gain on the quota of any future draft.

The following regulations for letters, to go by flag of truce, have been established by Gen. Butler, and should be carefully followed:

First: No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, and must relate purely to domestic matters.

Second: All letters (including prisoners') must be sent with five cents, postage inclosed, if to go Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.

Third: Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full, and P. O. address.

Fourth: All letters must be inclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, indorsed "Via Flag of Truce."

Fifth: No money will be forwarded except to "Prisoners of War."

Sixth: All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, will be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office.

The Leavenworth Conservative of Dec. 4 has information, from what it deems trustworthy sources, that "Price, with all the force with which he succeeded in getting across the Arkansas River, is on his way to Texas or the Red River country. The fatal disasters with which he met in the series of conflicts with Blunt and Curtis were quite sufficient to satisfy the Rebel General and his followers. They have no desire to engage in any further adventures this side of the Arkansas. It is true, however, that the forces of Stand Waitie, Cooper and Gano are this side of the Arkansas and in the Indian Territory, for the purpose of capturing our supply trains. This is the same force that captured the large train at Cabin Creek in August last; also the same that burned the hay at Fort Gibson."

In response to many inquiries it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the First Corps, Major-General Hancock commanding, and the principals will be exempt from draft; but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits may be enlisted in the Corps and these will receive the Government bounty.

A number of the first business men of Providence, R. I., were arrested by order of Major-General Dix on Dec. 8, on charges of having been concerned with shipments to the Rebels by the Ella Warley and other blockade-runners. The information about these persons came from others before arrested in New-York. These Providence men have heretofore been supposed loyal. Their cases are under investigation.

The Rebel Gen. Beale has been liberated from Fort Warren on parole, for the purpose of superintending, in conjunction with the Union Gen. Payne, the reception of 1,000 bales of cotton from the South, and their exchange here for 30,000 blankets to be distributed among the Rebel soldiers confined in the North. Gen. Beale has arrived in New-York, and reported to Gen. Dix.

It is confidently and circumstantially asserted that Gen. Steele was removed from the command of Arkansas because he was improperly lenient to guerrillas, armed enemies and their sympathizers, gave in too much to illegal and extortionate speculations, and was neglectful, idle, wasteful and inefficient as a military commander, to a degree justifying the gravest dissatisfaction.

The exchange of prisoners, recently stopped in the Savannah River, has been resumed in Charleston harbor, where the fleet of Col. Mulford, Union Exchange Commissioner, now lies. The steamer Victor, from off Charleston, arrived at Annapolis on Saturday with a further consignment of exchanged Union prisoners.

Gov. Gilmore of New-Hampshire has issued a proclamation awarding one, two, and three hundred dollars bounty to all veterans from that State enlisting in Hancock's new corps. The Governor expresses himself highly encouraged with the evidences of rapid enlistments.

The Rebel *Bristol* (Tenn.) *Register* of the 4th says that Gen. Burbridge has entered East Tennessee through Cumberland Gap with two white and three negro regiments, and advanced to Bean's Station, 10 miles from the Rebel Gen. Vaughan's headquarters.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

The original joint resolution, requesting the President to give the required notice of the repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, was reported last April by Elijah Ward of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce. The preamble was at that time acted on; and this, among other things, declares that nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted into the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the people of the United States have to sell, with the intention of excluding them from the Canadian markets; And further, that the President of the United States, during the first session of the XXXVIIth Congress, caused to be submitted to the House an official report, setting forth the inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada. With the view of carrying on commercial intercourse, reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties, a resolution was appended, authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the British Government that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty, unless a new Convention shall, before the end of ten years from the negotiation of this treaty, be concluded between the two governments, by which the provisions shall be so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; also, authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty. The preamble having been adopted last session, the question to-day recurred on the adoption of the resolution, but this was superseded by a substitute offered by Representative Morrill, merely requesting the President to give to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland the notice required for the termination of the treaty without any reference whatever to a new one. The Senate has yet to act upon the subject.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision in reference to twist tobacco:

Sections 94 of the Act of June, provides that on cavendish, plug, twist and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco not herein provided for, from which the stem has been taken out in whole or in part, or which is sweetened, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of thirty-five cents per pound. Under this provision it is held that when the stem, in whole or in part, is removed from the natural leaf, and the leaf thus prepared is rolled or wound by hand or machinery into a "twist," though it is not sweetened, preserved, or otherwise prepared, such twist is clearly subject to the duty of thirty-five cents per pound.

The House Military Committee have reported in favor of a bill providing that those Major and Brigadier-Generals who on February first shall not be performing duties corresponding to their rank, and who shall not have been doing so for the three months next preceding that day, shall be dropped from the rolls with loss of pay and emoluments, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled by the promotion of soldiers with whom fighting is professional and drawing of pay incidental. This raking of the army is to be a monthly operation while the war lasts. Their period of figurehead life will never be permitted to overgo thirty days.

Congressman Washburne who returned on the 13th from Grant's headquarters, represents Warren's movement as a perfect success, and that Grant is confident of the whole situation. Mr. Washburne himself feels more confidence of the future from this visit to the army, than from any previous one. Warren's mission was to destroy the Weldon Road and bridge as far as possible, and to discover and destroy the new cross-road from the Weldon to the Danville, which Grant knew was in process of construction, and was designed to save to Richmond her supplies from the South. This was ruined by Warren.

Secretary Fessenden gives notice of the readiness of the Treasury Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three-years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at a rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under the act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury notes after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

Mr. Hale, whose opposition to the Navy Department as conducted has been conspicuous, has been left out of his chairmanship of the Naval Committee by the Senate, and Mr. Grimes, whose views are of an opposite nature, put in his place.

New-York.

Rear-Admiral Farragut arrived in this city on the afternoon of the 12th, at about half-past 3 o'clock. The Hartford, his flagship, was signaled in the morning, and Collector Draper, accompanied by several prominent citizens, proceeded down the harbor, in the revenue-cutter Bronx, to welcome her coming. They met her off Sandy Hook, and going on board, were cordially welcomed by the Admiral, who made a few remarks in response to an address by Collector Draper. Upon arriving off the Battery the Hartford was again boarded by the Bronx, and the Admiral and suite conveyed on shore, whence they proceeded directly to the Custom-House, where numbers of our most respectable merchants were waiting to receive him. In the Collector's Office, at the Custom-House, Simeon Draper, esq., again addressed the Admiral, in behalf of the Committee and the citizens of New-York, by reading to you the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday evening:

Recognizing the illustrious service, heroic bravery and tried loyalty which have distinguished the life of Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut in the cause of his country—especially the lofty spirit of devotion by which he has been animated during all the period of the present war, and the signal victories achieved by him over the utmost skill and effort of the Rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, to be named by the chair, with power to add to their number, be appointed to receive Admiral Farragut on his arrival, now soon expected, at this port.

Resolved, That a Federal salute be fired in honor of the arrival of the flag-ship Hartford with Admiral Farragut on board.

Resolved, That the City of New-York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, in doing honor to their illustrious countrymen, honors itself by tendering to Admiral Farragut an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that the committee be appointed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements and his fame may belong to the city.

Resolved, That we see with the highest satisfaction that the President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Treasury, recommend the creation of a higher grade of naval rank, with the designation of Admiral Farragut as the recipient, as a national recognition of distinguished service and exalted patriotism.

Resolved, That the offer made by the Collector, of a revenue cutter for the use of the committee in meeting the flag-ship Hartford, be accepted with thanks.

The reading of these resolutions was received with hearty applause. The Admiral responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS, I can only reply to you as I did before by saying that I receive these compliments with great thankfulness and deep emotions. I am entirely unaccustomed to make such an address as I would desire to do upon this occasion; but, if I do not express what I think of the honor you do me, trust me I feel it most deeply. I don't think, however, that I particularly deserve anything from your hands. I can merely say that I have done my duty to the best of my abilities. I have been devoted to the service of my country since I was eight years of age, and my father was devoted to it before me. I have not specially deserved these demonstrations of your regard. I owe everything, perhaps, to chance, and to the praiseworthy exertions of my brother officers serving with me. That I have been fortunate is a most true, and I am thankful, deeply thankful, for it, for my country's sake. I return my thanks to the Committee for their resolutions, especially for the one in regard to the creation of an additional rank. (Great Applause.)

The modest address of the Admiral was received with immense enthusiasm. Three cheers were given for him; three more for Captain DRAYTON; and three more for the fleet that captured Mobile. Capt. Drayton, upon his name being mentioned, rose and said:

MY FRIENDS: I wish to remark how very grateful I feel to hear my name associated with that of Admiral Farragut. I merely happened to be in the Hartford when the Admiral won his glorious battles, and am deserving of no gratitude from you. Let me thank you for associating my name with the Admiral's.

The libel suit of ex-Mayor Opdyke against Thurlow Weed for articles published in the Albany *Evening Journal* came on for trial in New-York city on the 13th, and, after the opening for plaintiff, articles in *The Journal* were put in as testimony, of which one thus serves against Mr. O. the charge of wrong-doing in the matter of his gun-factory destroyed in last year's riots:

This, therefore, is Mayor Opdyke's position. To qualify himself to act *impartially* and *honestly* for the tax-payers of New-York, on a committee, he disclaims being interested in the gun claim, and to that disclaimer his son-in-law adds an affidavit. The claim is allowed and paid. A partner, after calling the mayor a swindler, prosecutes for a share of profits; and in his defense, Opdyke made oath that he owns the largest share of the contract which, before the claim was paid, he had repudiated!

Other articles were in evidence, charging other improper conduct, such as being concerned in extorting money from Gen. Fremont for settling his Mariposas estate, selling the Surveyorship of New-York for $10,000, &c., &c.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, Dec. 10, Isaac Henderson pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with defrauding the Government while he was Navy Agent of this port. The sums involved amount to $125,000. Bail has been ordered to be increased from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars.

The Tobacconists of the United States held a Convention on the 7th at Cooper Institute, to devise measures to induce Congress to relinquish the tax upon manufactured tobacco, and lay the burden entirely upon the raw material, or leaf tobacco. The Convention was well attended.

Dr. Moses H. Ranney, for 17 years past resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, died on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, of typhus fever, contracted in the discharge of his duties.

Judge Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, will, it is reported, on the first of January next, carry out a determination for some time settled upon to resign his seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals.

We record, as a fact at once gratifying and novel, that a man has actually been convicted of illegal voting in New-York City, and is awaiting sentence. The world still moves.

Lord Lyons left for England on the 14th in the Royal Mail steamship China.

Information has been received Buffalo that a Rebel raid is contemplated on that city immediately.

Political.

At the municipal election at Boston on the 12th, Mayor Lincoln was reëlected by 4,141 majority over Mr. Amory, Opposition. The Republicans elect a full Board of Aldermen, and a large majority of the Council. In Roxbury, Mayor Lewis is reëlected, Hon. J. S. Sleeper was the Opposition candidate. Little interest was manifested, and a light vote was polled. In Lynn, the main question was on the removal of the railroad depot, and resulted in the election of Mr. Neal for Mayor, by 1,049 votes against 811 cast for Mr. Usher. This settles the question, that the depot shall remain where it is for the present. In Lowell, Josiah G. Peabody (Republican) was elected Mayor by 550 majority over A. W. Buttrick (Citizens' candidate). The City Council elect are all Republicans. In Worcester, Phineas Ball (Republican) was elected Mayor by 79 majority over Mr. Lincoln, the present incumbent.

The State Government of Nevada was formally organized on the 5th inst. The principal officers are H. G. Blasdel, Governor; James S. Crossman, Lieut.-Governor; C. N. Noteware, Secretary of State. A Nevada paper says: "The first sessions of the Legislature will commence Monday, December 12, and thereafter on the first Monday in January of every second year. The Legislature to commence with will consist of eighteen Senators and thirty-six Assemblymen. The Senators first elected shall draw for long and short terms, one-half going out the day after the general election in 1866, and the other half two years later. The same rule also applies to Assemblymen.

Charles Robinson Gainer was elected Mayor of Charlestown on the 11th, by 678 majority over Mr. Stone the present incumbent. Both gentlemen are Republicans. In Newburyport George Jackman, present Mayor, was reëlected without opposition. He is a Democrat.

The loyal Legislature of Virginia, which holds its session at Alexandria, has elected Mr. Joseph Segar to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Samuel J. Bowden, and Judge John C. Underwood as successor to Mr. Carlile, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The San Francisco Bulletin of Nov. 11 claims over twenty thousand majority for Lincoln in California. The counties already heard from give eighteen thousand. The vote cast in San Francisco was twenty-one thousand—the heaviest ever polled there—and the Union majority was 4,310.

The actual election of President and Vice-President of the United States took place yesterday at the Capitols of the various states, where the elected Electors assembled and balloted according to the prescribed forms. Of course the result was settled on the 8th of last month by the people themselves.

The official vote of California, without the soldiers' vote, gives Lincoln a majority of 15,691. This is a slight gain on last year, though the total vote is less than that of last year.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The Hansa, from Southampton Nov. 23, arrived here yesterday, bringing three days later news.

The news of the reëlection of President Lincoln had reached England, and it was, of course, commented upon by the entire English Press. It seems that the unanimity of the States and the overwhelming majority on the popular vote made a profound impression in England.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a long discussion of the bill proposing the transfer of the capital to Florence, has ratified it by 317 to 70 votes.

The Councils-General of the Danubian Principalities show themselves strongly devoted to the rule of Prince Couza. Two of them voted funds for erecting statues of the Prince; four colleges to bear his name, and ten monuments to be erected in his honor.

In consequence of the capture of a distinguished English navy officer in command of a blockade-runner, and of representation made on the subject to the English Government, the Admiralty have notified such naval officers that they "cannot countenance" such doings.

There is a report that Capt. Semmes' new steamer, the Sea King, has been wrecked off Madeira.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Nov. 26, via Queenstown Nov. 27, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing four days later news.

According to *The London Globe* Lord Lyons has not resigned, but returns home on six months' leave, on account of ill health.

The evidence in the case of the ship Great Western, which was detained at Liverpool on account of alleged recruits for the United States army among its passengers, proved so weak that the Government had to release it. The owners of the ship intend to claim damages from the Government.

It is reported that documents captured on board the Florida implicate some foreign officials of high rank.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to *The London Daily News*, extols the tranquillity with which the Presidential election was conducted. He regards the defeat of the Democrats as a great escape from danger for both America and England.

Gen. Tom. Thumb and wife have been received by the Prince of Wales.

Numerous wrecks have again taken place around the English coast, in consequence of frequent and disastrous gales.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr Von Schmerling announced that no bill making the Ministers responsible would be introduced until the work of the Constitution should extend over the whole Empire.

Mr. Cobden, on the 23d of November, delivered an address at Rochdale, in which he spoke at great length on the American war. He regarded the peaceable Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the history of the world.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the Ariel at this port we have Havana dates to Dec. 2. It is reported that the Emperor Maximilian, on returning from his journey through several of the interior states, met with a grand ovation. Immediately after his arrival in the capital, he dictated instructions to the prefects of the departments respecting the civil administration of the Empire. The main feature of the Imperial policy will be unity of gubernatorial action and justice for all. A letter from Maximilian to the Minister of State likewise defines the principles by which the Emperor intends to be governed. The most important point in this letter is the announcement that hereafter the adherents of the Republican government will be treated as outlaws. A new railroad is to be built from Guanajuato to Morelia, in which the Emperor and Empress have taken shares. In the state of Oajaca the Republican forces have gained a victory, while on the other hand the Imperialist General Marquez has occupied Colima, the capital of the State of the same name.

Gen. Mejia, at Matamoros, is represented as being very severe to his soldiers. The punishment for almost any misdemeanor is five hundred lashes and death.

Canada.

The Vermont raiders who have been in custody for the past month at Toronto, and who secured a long postponement on the pretext of getting evidence from Richmond, were brought into Court again yesterday. Instead of producing testimony, the prisoners' counsel astonished the other side by setting up want of jurisdiction on the part of the Court. The judge adjourned the case for an hour or two, and on re-convening his Court, fully and rather hastily agreed with the view of the defense, confessed that he had been wrong in the whole affair, and forthwith discharged all the prisoners on all the indictments.

In the case of the Anglo-Rebel Burleigh, the Court at Toronto has granted his request for a month's delay, on pretense of getting testimony from Richmond.

South America.

By the arrival of the barkentine Teresa, we have dates from Venezuela to the 20th of November. Gen. Pooga, a revolutionary exile, had surprised on the 14th of November a Government schooner in the port of Maracaibo, and captured her. He had also gone ashore, driven away the garrison, spiked the guns of the battery, and wounding the Captain, into a Government steamer, He lay off the port until the 18th, when he disappeared.

Japan.

A telegram from Shanghai, of Oct. 9, says: "Prince Nagato has agreed to open the Straits of Simonosaki, not to rebuild the demolished forts, and to pay the expenses of the Allied expedition.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE, Dec. 5.—Mr. Davis gave notice of the introduction of a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, the vindication of the Constitution, and guaranteeing all the rights of the citizens of the several States. On motion of Mr. Anthony, the rules which require Standing Committees, to be elected by ballot were suspended, and the committees, as arranged in caucus, were agreed to. The credentials of the Louisiana Senators were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morgan presented a petition from Wm. C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, John A. Dix, Ulysses S. Grant, Peter Cooper, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, and many others, asking an appropriation for the support of a National Home for totally disabled soldiers and seamen. Referred to the Military Committee. The bill proposing revenue cutters on the lakes was referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Lane, all bills and memorials in the Senate were referred to their appropriate committees. After some debate upon Mr. Powell's resolution calling for information with regard to the conduct of Gen. Paine, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE, Dec. 8.—Mr. Stevens reported back the joint resolution explaining the revenue act as affecting the duty on cigars. A debate followed, in which Mr. Brooks, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Davis, Mr. Myers and Mr. Kasson participated, when the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. A Message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing, of the Navy; to the former for the destruction of the Alabama, and to the latter for the destruction of the Albemarle. Referred to the Naval Committee. The President's Message was referred to the proper committees. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to drop from the navy rolls all unemployed officers. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of denationalizing persons going abroad to escape the draft, and requiring naturalization in case they shall be restored to citizenship. Adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Dec. 12.—After the reference of several petitions, Mr. Foote offered a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge the Navy Department building. Mr. Doolittle proposed a resolution to inquire into the expediency of an additional tax of one per cent on sales of all property; to add 25 per cent to the tax on railroads, steamboats and ferries, and to provide against further expansion of currency. Mr. Ramsey offered a bill to extend railroad land grants in Minnesota. Mr. Farwell wanted inquiry into the expediency of requiring merchant vessels to take boys as apprentices; also wanted inquiry into the propriety of simplifying coastwise navigation by allowing licensed vessels to trade on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts without clearance, and only at Custom Houses. Mr. Davis offered a series of Peace resolutions, something like those of last session. Mr. Farwell introduced a bill to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage of ships, and to prescribe the charges to the same. Mr. Doolittle moved to refer the resolution of Mr. Powell, calling for the record of the Commission in the case of Gen. Paine, to the Military Committee. Mr. Powell demanded the yeas and nays. They were announced—Yeas, 30; nays, 8. The resolution was referred. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 12.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor elect of New-York, resigning his seat, to take effect on the 20th inst. The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Frayn and Littlejohn to fill the vacancies in the Committee of Ways and Means occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Fenton and Stebbins. Mr. Stevens, in order to give further opportunity for the examination of the bill giving a true construction and meaning to so much of the Revenue Act as relates to the tax or duty on cigars, moved its postponement until Thursday next. The House took up the bill reported last session from the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a competent engineer to designate and survey the necessary amount of land near New-London, Conn., for a navy-yard and depot for the construction, docking and repair of iron-clads and other naval vessels. After some debate the matter was passed over. Mr. Jenckes called up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. He said an alteration had become necessary, and he suggested that the bill take effect on the 1st of June, 1865. This was agreed to. The bill was then passed by yeas, 76; nays, 56. Of the yeas, 61 are Unionists and 15 Democrats; of the nays, 22 are Unionists and 34 Democrats. Mr. Davis introduced a bill declaring it lawful for the Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Hudson River, at Albany, in accordance with an act of the New-York Legislature, and when said bridge is constructed it shall be a lawful structure, and also a postal route for the transmission of the mails of the United States. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 13.—Mr. Sumner reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer one of our gunboats to the Republic of Liberia, that Government to pay for it in ten annual installments. Mr. Sherman reported a bill to construct six revenue cutters for the lakes. After some debate and the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, the bill was passed. Mr. Wilson proposed a joint resolution securing freedom to the wives and children of all colored soldiers. Referred to the Military Committee. That part of the President's message speaking of foreign immigration was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Bankruptcy Bill was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The credentials of Senator Anthony of Rhode Island were presented. He is elected for six years from the 4th of March next. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 13.—Mr. Eliot offered a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume political relations with the General Government. Mr. Cole introduced a bill granting public lands to certain railroad companies in California. He also introduced a bill to establish a Department of Mines, to collect and diffuse useful information on that subject. Laid over. The papers of the Louisiana Members, before referred to the Judiciary Committee, were sent to the Committee on Rebellious States. A resolution by Mr. Chanler was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on coal. The House then took up the bill for a Navy-Yard at New-London. After some debate, the whole subject was laid on the table. The House then took up Mr. Ward's resolution of last Session, proposing to give Great Britain notice of an intention to repeal the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Commissioners to make a new treaty. Mr. Morrill moved a substitute omitting all reference to a new treaty, simply giving notice of our intention to terminate the agreement. In this form the joint resolution passed, 85 to 51. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 14.—Resolutions of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing were adopted. Mr. Wilson reported back the joint resolution to make free the wives and children of colored soldiers. A bill for a special session of the United States District Court of Indiana was passed. Mr. Chandler proposed resolutions, referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, concerning the discharge of the St. Albans raiders. Mr. Doolittle's tax resolutions were discussed at length, and finally referred to the Finance Committee. The unfinished business of last session was referred to the appropriate committees. The House resolution for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 14.—A bill was passed to prevent any alien to become a citizen (if 21 years old) on proving one year's residence, if he has served in the army or navy and been honorably discharged. The Diplomatic and Invalid Pension Appropriation Bills were reported and sent to the Committee of the Whole. The Foreign Affairs Committee was requested to report what measures are necessary to protect our frontier from such outrages as that at St. Albans. Mr. Schenck reported a bill to drop from the army rolls all unemployed generals. It was passed, 98 to 38. The resolution to appoint Commissioners to report as to the best mode of raising revenue by taxation, was tabled, 68 to to 66. The remainder of the session was used up by Mr. Brooks in a speech on war and peace. Adjourned.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.—A flag of truce appeared to-day in front of the Second Division of the Second Corps, bearing a dispatch addressed to Gens. Gregg, Humphrey and Foster. The flag was brought by a Captain, First, Second and Third Lieutenants, and a Sergeant—all staff officers. The dispatch was received and forwarded as directed. The nature of the dispatch has not transpired, nor is it known what answer was returned, if any. Picket firing is still kept up in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick—better known as Fort Hell—but not so persistently as formerly. A member of the Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Regiment was shot through the head yesterday, while sitting in his tent, some half-mile in the rear of our line. Casualties occur there almost daily. The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy, on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers; and the men along the lines have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.—This morning a small force, consisting of a detachment of the 36th U. S. Colored Infantry, were thrown across the James River in pontoon boats under cover of a Brigade, with several field-pieces, drawn up on the east side of the river in the vicinity of Cox's Landing, between half and three-quarters of a mile above Dutch Gap. The Rebel pickets, which lined the west bank of the James and had been firing from there for a week past, at once gave way without firing a shot, when our troops set about intrenching and are now secure in their position, where they command the head of Dutch Gap, and will protect it effectually from any sharpshooters of the enemy in that vicinity.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.—The three Rebel rams which came down the James River last night about sunset within range of Fort Brady, and were opened on by the guns of the latter, prudently withdrew this forenoon at daylight and have not since been seen. Extraordinary activity has been observable in the Rebel lines on the front of the Army of the James during the past forty-eight hours, deserters reporting that they entertain lively apprehensions of an early attack from our forces, and are making their dispositions accordingly.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.—The enemy made a reconnoissance in force upon the extreme right of our lines this morning, for the purpose, as is presumed, of ascertaining whether any portion of our forces on this side of the James had been detached for duty on the other side the river or elsewhere. Finding the utmost vigilance prevailing, and that portion of our lines strongly manned, the enemy, after driving in our pickets, moved forward their skirmish line, and for a short time opened rather spiritedly with a battery of light artillery, gaining, however, no material results. They soon concluded to withdraw their forces, and matters have resumed their accustomed quiet. The Rebel troops were supplied with three days' rations in their knapsacks, and state that when they were ordered to march this morning they thought they were starting for North Carolina. The forces engaged at this part of the lines consisted of Field's Division, which has for two months been stationed between the Darbytown and Newmarket roads. Simultaneously with this attack at the right the enemy opened their mortar batteries upon Fort Burnham (Harrison.) Some few casualties occurred during the day's operations.

The expedition under Major-Gen. Warren, which left camp on Wednesday morning last, marching southward, is now homeward-bound, after having fully accomplished, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the results intended. The troops bivouac to-night near *Hopkinsville*, eighteen miles distant, and to-morrow will witness their triumphant return to their former camps. The weather during the movement has been execrable, rain or hail having fallen daily at least several hours out of the twenty-four. Had the weather been favorable, other coöperative movements of even greater importance would have transpired, and perhaps with a result which would have made glad the hearts of the expectant loyalists of the North; but, as it is, we have every cause to feel highly gratified with the result. The advance was sounded before daybreak on Wednesday, and in a few minutes after the column composed of Gregg's cavalry leading the advance, the Fifth Corps and Mott's Division of the Second were tramping through the rain down the Jerusalem plank-road to ward the former site of Freeman's Bridge, across the Nottoway River. Keeping the Jerusalem Plank Road until near the Nottoway, the column then filed to the right, reaching the river at about dark. The stream was quickly pontooned, and before morning troops, artillery and trains were over, and the bridge had been removed. Having as yet met with no opposition, the command, early on Thursday morning, moved south to Sussex Court-House, taking the road to Jarratt's Station on the Weldon Railroad, seven or eight miles south from the large railroad bridge across the Nottoway. Soon after leaving the Court-House the enemy's cavalry slightly resisted our advance, which pushed on, however, driving the enemy before them across the Nottoway. Here a brisk little skirmish took place, the enemy having by this time discovered our designs with reference to the bridge, resulting in the withdrawal of the enemy from the immediate vicinity of the river. Our loss in this affair was four killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. Nottoway bridge destroyed and the enemy's cavalry disposed of, Gen. Gregg at once commenced the destruction of the railroad bridge, which was soon crumbling beneath the fiery element. The bridge was a wooden structure, over two hundred feet in length, and only with the outlay of considerable time and expense can it be replaced. The work of destruction commenced, soon after noon the infantry arrived at the railroad, and immediately deployed along it for the purpose of tearing up the track. The work was entered upon with an infinite amount of zest, and the ties and rails, torn from their bed, were by the application of fire soon rendered useless. Sometimes whole rods of track would be uplifted intact and buried down the embankment by a regiment or brigade. Dry brush and fence rails were then applied and when sufficiently heated the iron rails were easily twisted and bent, by squads detailed for that purpose. Continuing southward to Jarratt's Station, twelve miles below the Nottoway, the command bivouacked until daybreak, when it resumed its work of the day previous, to thoroughly complete the destruction of the track to Bellefield, twelve miles below Jarratt's Station. Two other bridges, each sixty feet in length, were also burned between the Nottoway and Bellefield. The main body was vigilantly guarded by troops thrown out for that purpose in every direction, and so unprepared was the enemy to resist us that we were almost entirely unmolested in the work of destruction. At Hicksford, situated on the Meherren River below Bellefield, there were evidences that the enemy had collected in considerable force, as troops could be seen moving, and several batteries were discovered posted on the other side of the river. It was now nearly dark, and as the troops had been supplied with but six days' rations, it became necessary to think of returning. Everything set down in the programme had been accomplished with the most signal success, and as a for-

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1864.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Five years ago, had any one suggested SALMON P. CHASE as the probable successor of Roger B. Taney in the most responsible and eminent position of Chief Justice of the United States, he would have been regarded as in need of a straight jacket. The chasm that separated the late from the present incumbent of that station is wider than that spanned by the twenty-years' sleep of Rip Van Winkle, to which he lay down a loyal subject of King George and awoke a fellow-citizen of President Washington. The death of Judge Taney during the night following the popular vote whereby Maryland was made a Free State marked the close of an era; the accession of Judge Chase marks the commencement of another. The passing away of the one, the opening of the other, occur in the midst of a gigantic civil convulsion which has piled the earth with its slain and filled the sky with the smoke of its conflagrations; but we need not doubt that the angry clouds of battle and havoc will soon be illumined by the bow of conciliation and peace.

The unanimity and heartiness wherewith Gov. Chase's appointment has been welcomed argue a general appreciation of the changed attitude of our country—far more general than had previously been realized. The clamor and clash of parties in our late Presidential contest have given place to a general conviction that Impartial Liberty is henceforth to be the fundamental law of the Republic: hence the instinctive perception that Gov. Chase is the very man for Chief Justice. For more than twenty years he has not only believed but proclaimed that Liberty in our Union is the general and permanent rule, Slavery the local and transitory exception. He so held when to affirm a vital faith in the Rights of Man as Man was to bid adieu to all hope of political power or honors: he has continued so to hold until, through the madness of the Slaveholding interest, it has become possible to love and uphold Impartial Freedom without thereby incurring ostracism or proscription. His present position adds another to the visible, tangible encouragements to faith in the Right, and in the present, palpable activity of Divine Justice in the affairs of mankind.

The position of Chief Justice has been filled, since it was created by the Federal Constitution, by four persons, namely, 1. John Jay of New-York; 2. Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut; 3. John Marshall of Virginia; 4. Roger B. Taney of Maryland. Messrs. Jay and Ellsworth were respectively nominated by Washington; and each resigned after serving for a few years only; Judge Marshall was nominated by John Adams just before his retirement from the Presidency; and Judge Taney by Gen. Jackson in the later half of his second term. Marshall took the office in his maturer prime, and held it over thirty-four years, dying in it at the ripe age of 80; Taney accepted it when nearly 60, yet held it almost thirty years, dying Chief Justice at the ripe age of 87. As Ellsworth lived to be 72 and Jay to be 93, the office may be deemed favorable to longevity, and we may reverently hope that its new incumbent has many years of vigor and usefulness before him.

Gen. Dix, in his late able letter to the War Democrats of our city, gave emphatic utterance to the widely felt regret that conspicuous ability is now less commonly associated with high station than in the early years of our National existence. It is well that the post of Chief Justice should exhibit a signal exception to this remark; and that, as all who have hitherto filled it have been eminently capable as well as personally blameless citizens, their successor in this crisis should be confessedly one of the very ablest and purest of American jurists and statesmen. And, among the many strong and good men who were eligible to this position, the choice of the President could have fallen upon none abler or worthier than Salmon P. Chase.

MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian has recently made a tour through several interior States to make himself familiar with the wants of the country and the views and wishes of the people. On his return to the capital he has written a letter, undoubtedly intended for publicity, to the Minister of State, in which he sets forth the main principles which are henceforth to control his Government.

The Emperor affirms that he met in every city, town and village which he visited with the most enthusiastic reception, which left no doubt in his mind that the establishment of the Empire is the wish of an immense majority of the Mexican people. What Mexico especially needs is peace, tranquillity, and justice for all. These he is determined to give to the country. The Emperor further says that the adherents of Juarez can no longer lay claim to the lenient treatment which they have thus far received. They no longer represent, in his opinion, a political creed, but are only gangs of robbers and murderers, whom the Imperialist troops henceforth are to annihilate as far as possible.

It is impossible for us to ascertain to what extent the view which Maximilian takes of his reception by the Mexicans is correct. Everybody knows, that Austrian statements have frequently been made respecting public opinion in Venetia, Hungary and Gallicia, however loudly the people may have protested against them. No opportunity has yet been given by the new Emperor to the whole Mexican people to express freely their opinion. The engagement of several thousands of Austrian and Belgian mercenaries, to serve in Mexico as a foreign legion, is certainly anything but a proof of Maximilian's confidence in the devotion of the Mexicans to the new Empire.

Maximilian promises to the Mexicans "peace, tranquillity, and justice for all." These are undoubtedly boons greatly needed, and greatly desired by the people. Before the invasion, the majority of the Mexicans hoped to secure them through the election of Juarez for President, and impartial observers of Mexican affairs generally testified that there was a better prospect, under Juarez, of attaining a good administration, than under any previous President. Now that the larger portion of the population is de facto under the rule of an Emperor, with no immediate prospect of success for the Republican Government, there are thousands of Mexicans apparently disposed to despair of the Republic, and to accept the Empire on trial. We have never doubted that a liberal and enlightened monarch would have it in his power to rally round him a powerful party, at least so long as no aid from abroad promised to restore republican institutions on a firm basis.

For some time it appeared that Maximilian intended to pursue a liberal policy with regard to the leaders of the Republican party. The Imperialist papers of Mexico were instructed to mitigate the virulence of their language, and to speak of the national leaders in a forbearing manner. But the letter of the Emperor to the Minister of State foreshadows a change of policy. He assumes that the defenders of the republican government no longer represent a political creed, except as a pretext for robbery and bloodshed. The threat that the armed bands which are still over-running the country shall be treated as gangs of bandits may, therefore, be applied to the entire forces still fighting under the banner of lawful government. If this construction of the imperial letter should prove to be a correct one, the reconciliation of parties would be at an end. Maximilian would again appear in the true light of an Austrian Prince, and the day of vengeance, and of the restoration of the republican form of government, would be probably hastened.

MR. STEVENS'S FINANCE.

The fundamental error of Mr. Stevens's, as of all kindred financial nostrums, implies that the value of Gold and Silver is created by law—that an ounce of silver buys a bushel of wheat, more or less, because governments have agreed to make Gold and Silver a legal tender for the payment of debts. The opposite school, whereto we adhere, along with most thinkers and writers on the subject, insists that the value of Gold and Silver inheres in the average amount of LABOR required to produce or to duplicate them, and that all substitute or alternative media of exchange are more or less valuable according to the feasibility and certainty of their conversion into actual specified values. The power to 'coin money' is an attribute of sovereignty; but it is only in a narrow, special sense that any government, however absolute, can 'regulate the value thereof.' Its power of regulation is declaratory rather than creative: it can say that so much Gold is the equivalent of so much Silver; but, even in this it must conform to existing facts, or it will affront that scriptural precept which says: 'A false balance is an abomination to the Lord.' When our Federal Government was established, the relative values of Gold and Silver were about fifteen to one, and our coinage was regulated accordingly. But Gold gradually grew relatively scarce, through the revolutionary disruption of industry in Spanish America, and therefore increased in relative value, until it became worth, as to Silver, fully sixteen to one; hence our Gold coin disappeared, was exported or melted down, until Congress was constrained to diminish the amount of Gold in each eagle or fraction of one thereafter coined, so as to 'regulate' the nominal by conforming it to the real value of the metal. And now, if the Silver mines of Nevada should prove as productive as they promise, with no corresponding increase in the production of Gold, the relative value of the latter metal would again appreciate, and Congress would have to conform our coinage to the fact, or our Gold coin would again disappear; since debts are and will be paid with the smallest quantum of property or actual value that will legally discharge them.

Congress has power to 'coin money.' So had the kings who in all ages have been driven by necessity to debase the coinage of their realms. James II. of England, when reigning over Ireland only, issued brass guineas, which were (in effect) promises to pay whenever he should be able. The idea was that these would be replaced by golden guineas whenever the king should come to his own again. They had thus a value proportioned to his chance or prospect of recovering his lost kingdoms. Fanatic loyalty might insist that they were as good as any guineas, but Commerce could n't see it. He who should have asked the Rothschilds and Hopes of that day to receive them at their nominal value would have met with refusals more or less courteous, but alike decided.

Congress might declare every paving-stone or brickbat a dollar, and thus enable the indebted to discharge rapidly and easily their several obligations. For a time, under the influence of such legislation, paving-stones and brickbats would maintain a certain currency value, aside from and above that based on their intrinsic qualities. But let Congress proceed to enact that a paving-stone or brickbat should be the legal and actual equivalent of an ounce of silver or a pennyweight of gold, and undertake to prohibit and punish all exchanges or purchases which should contravene this equation, and it would throw all trade into confusion and anarchy without achieving any counterbalancing good. The laws of the universe utterly refuse to be subordinated to the acts of Congress; a product which has cost a thousand days' labor will not be exchanged for or held of equal value with something that may be picked up in two hours by the side of almost any country road. Legislation may impair the value of Gold, by obstructing its exchange for other products or values; it cannot make a cart-load of paving-stones the actual, enduring equivalent of a cart-load of Wheat or of Wool in any region where paving-stones are superabundant.

Are we pottering over the A B Cs of Finance? Certainly: but how avoid it when our statesmen and financial authorities have not yet mastered even these? With great respect for the abilities of Mr. Stevens, we say that an act of Congress declaring a paper dollar the equivalent of a gold dollar is a transparent and mischievous absurdity. It may be such equivalent; if it is, it needs no statute to bolster it, but will take ample care of itself. A bank dollar surely redeemable in coin at every bank counter or broker's office is a dollar, practically and beneficently. Any paper dollar is worth more or less according to the facility and readiness wherewith it may be converted and the cash value of that into which it is convertible. Any legislation which declares nothing to be something or forbids water to run down hill may be potent for incidental mischief, but can never achieve its declared end.

Let us consider the case of a miner who has spent the year 1864 prospecting and delving among the glens of the Rocky Mountains, and has thereby accumulated twenty pounds Troy of virgin gold, equal to some four thousand dollars in coin. By what right, to what purpose, shall Congress forbid his exchanging this product of his labor for so many greenbacks, or their equivalent in land, or food and clothing, implements and farm stock, as these greenbacks will buy in open market? The right of the Government to take a fiftieth, a tenth, a fifth, or even half, of this gold as ground-rent, or to defray the cost of its own maintenance and operations, is not in question. We freely concede that the Government may take all it can fairly claim as its due. But as to the rest, why has not the miner a clear right to sell it for the most it will command? Why constrain him by law to exchange it at par for that which is no fair equivalent? In short, why try to repeal the law of gravitation by an act of Congress? We are sure no good, but much evil, can flow from such empirical legislation.

The fact is, Messrs. rulers of our land! our Currency must be appreciated and strengthened, not diluted and experimented on. To its improvement three things are indispensable: 1. Taxation; 2. Victory; 3. Peace. Only through these—one or more if not all of them—can the sorely needed amendment come. Away, then, with all quackeries and juggleries, and face your responsibilities like men! On you, Messrs. Congressmen! rests the duty of Taxation; let our Generals and Admirals be trusted for Victory; while the Executive does his utmost to secure, so soon as may be, the unspeakable blessings of a true, honorable, lasting Peace!

OUR ELECTION IN EUROPE.

The fact of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection had been flashed over Europe just before the departure of our last advices. It was one very difficult to hide or obscure by any dexterity of telegraphic manipulation. The Old World had long been assured by her despotic and aristocratic guides and monitors that the War for the Union was unpopular and even odious to the great mass of our people—that it was prosecuted by a minority for factious purposes, and would be arrested by the majority so soon as they should be accorded an opportunity. The results of the State Elections of 1862 had given some plausibility to these assertions. The correspondents in this country of The Times, Herald, and other London journals, had harped persistently on the unpopularity of the War, the public weariness of its burdens, its sacrifices, and its bereavements, and pointed exultingly to the 'good time coming' when they might be peacefully and lawfully terminated. The Opposition journals here, of whatever stripe or shade, had pointed to a Democratic triumph in the then approaching election as the precursor of an honorable, beneficent Peace. Nearly every foreign periodical issued in this country—whether English, Irish, Scotch, French or Spanish—had encouraged our dissatisfied to run; so when the Election had transpired, its result was seen to be an overwhelming popular verdict for the Administration and the War. Twenty-two out of twenty-five States whose right to vote was incontestable, with Tennessee and Louisiana to boot, seven-eighths of the Electors, and a popular majority of some 400,000, gave an emphasis to the verdict unprecedented in any former Presidential contest. When Mr. Pierce was chosen President over Gen. Scott, the Whig party was held to be annihilated by its defeat; yet the popular majority was only about 200,000 in nearly Three Millions of votes, and Gen. Scott had carried more States and more Electors than Gen. McClellan has now done.

So much, Europe sees and dimly apprehends, though she has not yet realized the full magnitude and significance of the Union triumph. She has not noted the fact that the Opposition strength is greatest in the central States, to which Disunion would seem an unmixed calamity; while New-England, the North-West and the Pacific—all the outskirts and outer rows, where the centripetal force would naturally be weakest—have given crushing majorities for Lincoln. Nor do they yet realize that these States wherein the Administration yields most patronage and power are precisely those wherein the Opposition has developed the greatest relative strength. In our judgment, apart from the private soldiers in the Union armies, a majority of the men who draw their subsistence from the Federal Treasury voted the Opposition ticket. We know this was the case with the laborers employed in the construction of forts along our sea-coast; we have reason to believe it is the same with those at work in our armories and on iron-clads and other vessels of war. The establishment near this City, wherein medicines are put up for the Union armies turned out at least ten votes for McClellan to one for Lincoln; and so with many others. Were not complaining of this; we are only illustrating the freedom of the popular verdict from mercenary influences. If Federal patronage and military power were operative anywhere, they must have been in Kentucky; yet that is the only State which gives McClellan a decided majority. These and kindred facts are not yet known to Europe; but they will gradually be brought home to her more intelligent classes, and cannot fail to exert a salutary and lasting influence over the more enlighted opinion of that Continent.

—The World editorially says:

"The news from Europe we print this morning presents several points of interest. The London papers, without exception, express their great gratification at Mr. Lincoln's reëlection. They sincerely believe that, while he is at the head of the Government of the United States, it cannot be anything else than a second-rate power. They are also of the opinion that the result of the election insures the ultimate severance of the Northern and Southern States. Hence, John Bull rubs his hands gleefully, and is as pleased as the World as the most ardent rebel or radical in this country."

Our readers already know how false are these assertions—know that no liberal journal, whether in the British Isles or on the Continent, regards the reëlection of Lincoln as presaging or preparing the triumph of Disunion. "It was as representing a cause—the cause of National unity—that Mr. Lincoln was reëlected," says truthfully The [London] News. And the Opinion Nationale—first among the Liberal journals of Paris—says with equal force and pertinence:

"The United States have just manifested with eclat the idea which governs them, and their unshaken determination to reëstablish the Union and to abolish Slavery."

All the liberal journals of Paris speak of the result in a kindred spirit; and even the despotic journals that venture to comment at all on the event, accept its obvious signification. Says the Bourbonist Gazette de France:

"All hope of arrangement with the Southern States is now banished. It is a war to the end which the Northern States have decreed in the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln."

The Paris correspondent of The New-York Herald thus sums up European opinion as to our triumph:

"The United States and her people stand higher today in the eyes and hearts of the governments and people of Europe than they ever have before since their existence as a nation. Whatever policy would or would not have been foreshadowed by the election of McClellan, the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln proves conclusively that the Americans are determined to maintain their nationality in spite of internal and external foes, and at any and every cost. This at least is the explanation given here of the overwhelming majority cast for Mr. Lincoln; and the Cabinets of Europe will now, I am inclined to believe, be convinced of the folly of giving any further aid to the Rebellion.

"I do not arrived here yesterday morning; and, as usual when there is anything of importance, was first received by the Secessionists. They and we were prepared for Lincoln's defeat; but neither of us expected it to come in such an overwhelming form. We and our friends here are, of course, rejoiced beyond measure; and every loyal American here holds his head higher by several inches than he has done since his birth. I cannot open, receive Rebels and their Copperhead sympathizers are crushed and crest-fallen. Their places at which Americans most do resort have been crowded yesterday before the dispatch arrived, with people eagerly awaiting it, and, after it had come, with those anxious to glean the latest particulars, and to congratulate each other that our country is not yet prepared to succumb to her traitor foes."

—In the face of such testimony, what can justify assertions so unfounded and reckless as those of The World!

FINANCE.

This country is now running into debt at the rate of fully Five Hundred Millions per annum, which would be reduced considerably below Four Hundred Millions by a tolerable approach to soundness in our Currency. That is to say: we are paying Eleven to Twelve Dollars per barrel for the Flour and at least Twenty Dollars per hundred for the Beef consumed by our vast armies and naval forces, when we might buy at half these rates if our greenbacks were worth ninety to ninety-five cents in coin per dollar. Our ships of war, transports, ordnance, small arms, ammunition, and nearly everything else required for the prosecution of so gigantic a war, cost us nearly twice as much—that is, add twice as much to our Public Debt—as they would if we had a tolerably sound Currency.

That our Currency has fallen into dilapidation is not the most discouraging fact; we are more disheartened by the leaden apathy wherewith this is accepted and submitted to, when it should be treated by Executive, Congress and People precisely as a house on fire. There is no need that it should continue. We might get out of this slough if we only would. It would cost something, but not half what it does to remain in it. Our law-makers and high officials should resolutely confront it; if only for their own sakes, since it is demonstrable that none of them is now more than half paid. The President's $25,000 a year amounts really to a little over $10,000; so with Cabinet Ministers, Heads of Bureaus and Congress. They are getting but half what the law allows them, because the money they receive is worth but a minor fraction of its face. They are so... that their $5 is unconsciously a liar; it is really but a little over $2. And this, like all other lies, though it seem for the moment advantageous, is a general mischief and detriment. The scheming, gaming few may make by it; but the industrious many must lose.

Of course, it is urged that the vast necessities of the Government render this currency depreciation inevitable; and we admit the plea to a certain extent. We have never believed, and have not contended, that the country could have gone through such a struggle and maintained a Currency based on and convertible into specie at par. That would have been too much like rushing the waters of Niagara through a pump-log. But we need never have had Gold above fifty per cent premium, and ought now to have it far below that rate. Prompt and rigorous taxation first; then high rates of interest on temporary loans or the sale of long bonds at such rates as would command money, should have kept currency inflation and depreciation within bounds, and prices generally from ten to twenty-five per cent, instead of seventy-five to one hundred and fifty, above those of Peace.

Some men make money by currency depreciation; but many seem to lose for every one who realizes a gain. The College professor, the clergyman, the clerk, and all others who live on salaries or fixed incomes, keenly feel that their dollars do not go nearly so far as they did, and do not feel that they get more of them. The lender who is paid off grumbles that the money paid him is worth but forty to fifty cents on the dollar, and forgets that, but for the depreciation, he might not have been paid at all. Thus every one counts his losses by the depreciation; few perceive and fewer admit their gains.

Never were so many mortgages paid off, so many long-standing debts squared up, as during the last three years; never were the industrious poor so nearly out of debt as now. Small farmers, who never before knew what it was to be out of debt, have worked out during the last year or two. The country people owe less to their merchants; the merchants owe less to the cities; the cities owe less to importers and to Europe, than for many years back. Nearly every dollar thus paid off ought to have been drawn into investments in our National Debt. Much of it has been; but very much has not, and we deeply regret it. Means should even yet be devised and perfected to quicken and augment the stream of investment in the National Loans. But to this end the Government should seem strong and rich, not shivering on the brink of bankruptcy.

Is there no financial genius in Congress? Are we to be content with shuffling expedients and eleventh-hour devices? Let the Moses who can smite effectively the rock of Public Credit stand forth and receive the homage of a rescued People!

COLD COMFORT FOR REFUGEES.

The desperate scoundrels who recently attempted to fire this city, if they had but accomplished their wicked work, would have been hailed as heroes and patriots by the rejoicing editors of Richmond. The savage enterprise miscarried, and The Richmond Examiner would fain persuade the world that it was never undertaken. The world, for all that, will continue to have its opinion. The Confederates boast that we are specially to be burned. An attempt is made to burn us. Then the Confederates say that it was all a joke. A good many men have been hung for jokes of precisely this character.

But this supernatural coolness of jocularity is nothing to the nonchalance with which The Enquirer surrenders its own most miserable friends to the tender mercies of the Yankees. There will be a good deal of dental gnashing and ululation in Fort Lafayette when the involuntary recluses of that stronghold peruse the following from their own newspaper:

"We are very glad to see that all Southern refugees are required to register. If Gen. Dix will hang them, he will do a service to our cause; they are a set of cowardly sneaks who, having deserted their country, are now above burning hotels. Hang every mother's son of them."

A pretty encouragement this is to carry the war into the enemy's country! A charming paragraph this is for some melancholy refugee to read in his lonely cell! He has devoted himself to the study of pyrotechnics—he has invested money, not over-plentiful with him, in buying phosphorus and a black valise—he has put his neck, which if worth (as it seems) very little to others, is of some value to him—he has put his private and individual neck in the extreme of jeopardy—he is locked up, and may be indicted and tried and executed—and having thus manifested his tender love for the Confederacy, he is told by his own associates who happen to be at a safe distance, that he is a sneak fit only for expiatory hemp! Fancy his feelings! We hated Yankees must seem to him paragons of mercy and benevolence compared with his own ungrateful fellow-citizens. As we have hinted, his misfortune is that his fire went out. If the phosphorus had only done its diabolical duty—if a hecatomb of the accursed Yankees had perished—if the heart of our great city had been burned, The Enquirer would not have branded the incendiary as "a sneak," by any manner of means. We feel moved to take his part. It is hard that he should be subjected to this crowning indignity—the poor disowned, without a country, and without an advocate! If it would be any satisfaction to him, we beg leave to assure him that we consider him to be a considerable villain, an impotent scoundrel, a murderer of degree, and a criminal of high rank. He did sneak into his hotel, and he did sneak out of it—but this is to be charged against him, when his intentions were of so pure a description! The fact is, he is used as a mere jack-at-a-pinch. He is good enough to do diabolical work, but when he has failed in it, he is not good enough to be countenanced by those who incited him. He is not the first knave who has found other knaves too shrewd for him.

This wordy disavowal may have yet another purpose. As it has failed, the Rebels have all possible interest in convincing the world that they had nothing to do with the hotel-burning plot. They, no doubt, think it for their interest to remain as they are, yet keep faces, and assume the airs of virtue and decency. They could have afforded to meet the horror and contempt of mankind if they had succeeded; but it is intolerable to encounter the ignominy of crime without the advantage. It may be that for this reason they affect to speak of hotel-burning as an ignoble business. They need not be so squeamish. The New-York plot is quite as respectable as the whole general scheme of Secession, with its concomitants of theft and perjury and murder. Any other people, however slightly raised above barbarism, might be ashamed of such Guy Fawkes business, but The Enquirer, under the circumstances, shows a squeamishness in the sincerity of which nobody will be foolish enough to believe.

"EXTRA BILLY'S" PLAN.

Gov. Smith of Virginia—better known as "Extra Billy"—in default of being able to take a cheerful view of the war, as seen from the South side, is constrained to take, in one respect, a sensible one; and this is the more remarkable as coming from "Extra Billy," inasmuch as good sense has not hitherto been considered his strong point. It is in a single conclusion, however, rather than in his method of reaching it, that this new trait of character is best displayed. According to the Governor, it was the North and not the South which believed, when the war began, that it was to be of short duration, and that the former, "relying upon its great superiority in numbers and material," expected to overrun the latter—not only with "fighting," but with "cash." But the North, notwithstanding its great superiority, soon exhausted its "floating population," and has since reënforced its armies by recruiting in Europe and on the Southern plantations! With an antagonist of such resources the Governor admits the South contends at a disadvantage, and he does not hesitate to confess that in a war of such magnitude she cannot rely upon the "natural accretion" for a sufficient supply of men. By all this His Excellency means that they never looked for a short war, and were quite prepared for and capable of carrying on a long one had it been fought on anything like fair terms; but the mean Yankees, "in violation of all civilized war," having exhausted all their own resources, sent abroad for a few hundred thousand men, and stole a few hundred thousand "niggers" to supply their armies! In such a contest, of course, the "natural accretion" gives out, and "we find ourselves," says the sagacious Governor, "looking around for material to enlarge our armies. Whence is it to come?" Unless they are enlarged, and that speedily, he acknowledges that the question is between "liberty and independence on the one hand, or our (their) subjugation and utter ruin on the other." It is certainly a most sensible conclusion, whatever we may think of the reasoning by which he arrives at it, or the remedy with which he proposes to meet it. Wherever our armies have come from, they have certainly brought the Rebellion to its last legs, as Gov. Smith honestly testifies.

But what is his remedy? Of course he has one. He throws aside all "examination, scrutiny," proposes to "appropriate the slaves," and urges the Legislature to give the subject its early consideration. He proposes to "appropriate the slaves" for the purpose of achieving the freedom of Southern white men, even if as a result of such a step should be that these fighting bondmen should be rewarded with their own. He has clearly another lesson yet to learn in common sense. A Rebellion on the eve of failure for want of men, he hopes to save by putting arms into the hands of all the able-bodied slaves. To them he holds out the possibility of gaining their personal freedom—not freedom for their wives and children, not for parents and sisters, but for themselves alone. On the contrary he says: "Slavery will undoubtedly be at an end if we are subjugated, and making it aid in our defense will improve the chance of preserving it." Is the slave quite a fool, or is Mr. Smith? He and his fellow-Rebels can only be saved by getting the slave to fight for them. If he fights for them, perhaps they will give him freedom for saving them and Slavery. If he does not fight for them, he and his will be free forever, and Slavery be forever abolished. The slave, probably, can see this if Mr. Smith cannot. And if the slave wants any aid to a comprehension of the subject, Mr. Smith is kind enough to tell him where to look for it, or, at least, to tell us where he will be sure to find it. "Our free negroes," says the wise Governor, "are very disorderly, many of them doubtless disloyal." "They are found coöperating with the enemy, and occasionally indulging in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, and threats against our fellow citizens." We certainly hope the Virginia Legislature will adopt the advice so characteristic of "Extra Billy," and arm the slaves forthwith. He will be more firmly persuaded than he is now that it was the want of "national accretion" that played the mischief with the Rebellion.

The bill intended to become a National Bankrupt Law passed the House on Monday by the triumphant vote of 76 Yeas to 56 Nays. (Last Session, it was beaten by one majority.) It has still to run the gauntlet of the Senate, but we cannot believe it destined to be there arrested. Tens of thousands of capable, useful, worthy men will be released by its passage from paralysis and bondage, and enabled to earn bread for their families, and contribute to the prosperity and wealth of the country. We pray the Senate to amend, if need be, but not to deny the country the benefits of a merciful Bankrupt Law.

THE BRITISH REBEL-ASSISTANCE FUND.

Lord Wharncliffe's Anxiety for Confederate Prisoners—Minister Adams's Reply—Secretary Seward's Plain Talk to John Bull.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate in reply to Mr. Sumner's resolution, calling upon him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession relative to a proposition of British subjects to give aid to the Rebellion. Lord Wharncliffe wrote to Mr. Adams that the Liverpool Bazaar produced about £17,000, and asks permission for an accredited agent to visit the military prisons within the Northern States, and distribute aid to their inmates. He doubts that any political aid is aimed at, or any imputation that Confederate prisoners are deprived of such attentions as the ordinary rules enjoin. He says:

"The terms of the great contest will not be determined by individual sufferings, be it greater or less, and you whose family name is interwoven with American history cannot view with indifference the suffering of American citizens, whatever their State or opinions."

Mr. Adams replied that it has never been the desire of the Government to treat with unnecessary or vindictive severity any of the misguided individual parties to this desperate Rebellion who have fallen into its hands in the regular course of the war, and that he should greatly rejoice if the efforts of such sympathy could be extended to ministering to their mental as well as to their bodily suffering, thus contributing to put an end to a struggle which otherwise is too likely to be only procrastinated by their English sympathizers.

Mr. Seward replies as follows to the application received through Mr. Adams:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1864.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 18th of November, No. 807, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz: a copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November last by Lord Wharncliffe, and a copy of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for an agent of the committee described by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States and distribute among them succors of thousand pounds of British gold is disallowed. It is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily become public.

In regarding it the American public will be well aware that while the United States have ample means for the support of prisoners as well as for every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged, the insurgents who have so blindly rushed into that condition, are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity either at home or abroad. The American public will be likely to reflect that the sum thus insidiously tendered in the name of humanity, constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents by exchanging with them arms and munitions of war for the coveted productions of immoral and enervating slave labor.

Nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents, as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and desolation which a civil war promoted and protracted by British subjects, has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the Father of our Country directed against two great and intimately connected public dangers, namely, sectional faction and foreign intrigue.

I do not think the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wandered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved for their considerate and loyal Government from the grave insult which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless Rebellion. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHEAP PAINT.—For covering out-buildings, tin roofs, fences, &c., we can recommend the cement paint of the Johns & Crosley Manufacturing Co., advertised in our columns. It is also a good article to apply to leaky roofs of any description. Its cheapness is an important consideration in these times.

Letter of Rufus F. Andrews, lately Surveyor of the Port of New-York, to Thurlow Weed, lately Editor of the Albany Evening Journal.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

To Mr. THURLOW WEED: The smoke of conflict having cleared away, the political horizon being free from cloud or threatening of storm, the last hope of traitors being dissipated by the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln, and victory perching upon every war-banner of the Union, it is not inappropriate that I should now attend to the settlement of a long-standing account between us. While there was danger that to avenge personal wrongs might damage the cause of Republican government and free institutions, I held my peace and submitted in silence to your dastardly attacks. Now that the efforts of the Union men have been crowned with success, I propose to set myself right in the public estimation as against your repeated and studied calumnies, and stripping you of the vaunted patriotism beneath which you have so long and so successfully plied the arts of demagogue, hypocrite and ingrate, "give you to posterity, not as a pattern to imitate, but as an example to deter."

For years you have waxed great—your power has been as absolute within your sphere as that of the Khan of Tartary in his dominions; your will has been law; your frown a terror, and your favor a fortune to your followers and worshippers. They have regarded you with mingled awe and reverence, and accepted your teachings with the same blind credulity that characterized the devotion of the "bold believers" and "fire-eyed disputants" of the famed Mokanna. Be mine the task to expose your rank features, and show you unveiled to your dupes. Then let them and the world

"* * * judge, if sin with all its power to blur,
Can add one vice to the foul thing you are."

Our acquaintance commenced in the year 1857-8. I was then a young man in the pursuit of my avocation as a lawyer in this city, and you the editor and publisher of an influential public journal in the Capital of the State. I was unknown beyond the circles of the metropolis; your name was as familiar throughout the land as house-breaking to a burglar or perjury to a suborner. I went to Albany on professional business, and had the misfortune to make your acquaintance. You sought and received an introduction to me. I had known you previously under various designations, and my curiosity was piqued to be brought into familiar intercourse with a person who bore the titles of "the Old Man," "the Lucifer of the Lobby," "Fagin the Jew," &c. I had heard you credited with capacity to arrest the wheels of State legislation, and to set them in motion, to convert public bills into private benefactions, to exalt and enrich your protegés, and debase and impoverish your enemies. I was informed you had at least one agent in each school district of the State whom you owned, and who knew nothing among men save Thurlow Weed and what he desired; that so absolute was your mastery over these bondmen that with them black was white, and crime only a reduced form of goodness, if you so adjudged; that professing a certain political faith, they would vote for the candidate of the opposition, whenever "the Old Man" wanted a fresh victim or a new favorite. Do you wonder that a young man, ambitious to be something more than driftwood in the political current, felt himself honored by your condescension in talking with him of public men and measures as though you really intended consulting his opinions? I acknowledge the snare was artfully laid, and that I was ignorant enough of your true character to be impressed favorably by your apparent sincerity.

In the same year that you were introduced to me, I was employed professionally to attend before the Senate Committee of Cities and Villages to advocate the passage of various Railroad Charters in the City of New-York. *You were then a resident of Albany.* The charters were granted to certain named incorporators, *and in every one of them you had a direct pecuniary interest, at the time of the passage of the Act*, although your name did not appear in any of the grants as a Corporator. "The Old Man" was taken care of in every instance where the necessary two-thirds vote was secured! Curious, is it not, Mr. Weed? Strange, but true. Can you account for it, Sir? Will you dare deny it?

Time wore on, and you and I were thrown a great deal together in politics. The American party lived its day, and after its demise I joined my lot with the Republicans. The Presidential campaign of 1860 found me an earnest worker for the election of Mr. Lincoln, and when the Rebellion broke out, and ever since, I devoted all my energies to the support of the Government.

In the Fall of 1862 you began to exhibit impatience with the President, and disaffection towards your old party associates. It was bruited about that you were going to join what was left of the Democratic party, and were paving your way for admission to the honors of that communion by your abuse of the Administration and its friends. According to your expressed views, nothing was right. In civil and in military life everything was wrong. The policy of the Government was condemned by you in unmeasured terms. The principles of liberty were sneeringly alluded to by you as weak devices of fanatics and abolitionists. The appointments to office were "not fit to be made." Wisdom had fled from the rest of mankind, and taken up her solitary abode with you!

A Governor for New-York in the place of the Hon. E. D. Morgan, who had served two terms with great usefulness to the State and equal credit to himself, had to be elected. The State Convention that assembled in that year, following the popular heart, nominated for the Executive office that pure man and true patriot, the estimable and deeply-lamented Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth. You, following your own groveling instincts, fell out with the representatives of the Union party. Finding you could not rule, you determined to ruin, and joined your exertions to those opposed to the Union candidate. Your share in procuring the defeat of a man the latchet of whose shoes you were not worthy to unloose, is thoroughly understood. The wages of your treachery have been paid you. Why don't you emulate the last virtue of Judas Iscariot, and hang yourself?

In January, 1863, you dissolved your proprietary connection with *The Albany Evening Journal*, and proclaimed divorce between yourself and the Union Republican party. In your own language, you were "of no account with the President," and your haughty spirit could not brook further disparagement.

"Ah me! full sorely is my heart forlorn,
To think how modest worth neglected lies."

The world, however, went on as usual. No convulsion of nature countersigned the political phenomenon. Without a sigh or groan of anguish, or funeral cortege, you were allowed to go down among the dead men. Appropriate inscriptions were prepared for your tombstone. "Felo-de-se," was provided by yourself; "He feathered his nest," was suggested by a newspaper contemporary, and a London journal furnished this: "A mortified caucus politician, prevented by the greatness of the crisis from wielding his power as a wire-puller." Why did you not remain in your grave? Why spite the race by exhuming your useless remains? You had ceased to be useful as an Editor, and, owing to that "*sprained wrist*" of yours, could not be of service as a soldier.

To return to my cause of quarrel with you. In July of 1861, I was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-York. At that very time you were intriguing for the place upon behalf of Mr. Abram Wakeman, lately Postmaster of this city. You were foiled in your purpose, and gave vent to your ill-concealed vexation in splenetic remarks indicative of decaying mental powers. You found that the weapons you had so long wielded were too heavy for your years, and you adroitly resorted to the Borgian policy of secret craft. Open and honorable warfare had never been a means of success with you. You wanted the place for your favorite, so that you might be the power behind the throne; baffled in securing it, you resorted to your never-failing strategy of deceit. You called on me, and congratulated me. You called again and again. You fawned, and smiled, and wept, like the crocodile you are. You moved my sympathies. "The old man" who had so long swayed destiny and created dynasty was a suppliant to me. His petitions, too, were so unselfish; he wanted place only for "deserving persons," "good men," &c. I yielded to your entreaties, and gave to you for your friends a large proportion of the best places in my gift. You were "very grateful!"

Time rolled on. In the dark days of '63, when Treason was so defiant, you were enacting the roll of the melancholy Jaques, wringing your hands and uttering jeremiads of the dolefulest strain. You were especially severe in the denunciations of your President, whom you proclaimed an "old imbecile," his conduct of the war a failure, and his advising ministers a corrupt and inefficient cabal. You should have stopped there. You said enough to prove your contempt for the rulers of the Republic, and decency required that your attacks should be restricted to persons of your own sex. This did not sufficiently gratify your morbid appetite, and in the Spring of 1863, in a public hotel of the city of New-York, you announced to an indiscriminate audience that the wife of the President of the United States was guilty of treasonable conduct, and that by order of the Secretary of War that lady had been banished the capital—an order which you declared was too long delayed! This occurred in my hearing, and I promptly denied the statement, and branded it as the invention of malicious mendacity.

That same evening Mrs. Lincoln arrived in New-York. I called to pay her my accustomed respects, and expressed to her my surprise at hearing she had been ordered to leave Washington, and asked her what the facts were. Her astonishment was only equaled by her proper indignation. She required me to give my authority for the statement of her alleged expulsion, and I related to her the occurrence as it transpired at the hotel. Subsequently you went to Washington, and sued for and received pardon for your gross offense; but you never forgave me for my interposition upon behalf of a slandered woman. In my zeal to save the first American lady from aspersion, I incurred the wrath of her defamer, and from that hour how to destroy me became his chief ambition. Thenceforward your hatred to me had no boundary but your capacity for harm.

Time still wore on. The Presidential campaign of 1864 was at hand. The National Convention met at Baltimore. I was a delegate to it in spite of your efforts to the contrary. You were a delegate to its lobby, that third house of whose committee of *Ways and Means* you have so long been chairman! To your chagrin, Mr. Lincoln was renominated. Your rage, like a secret fire in the bones, consumed you, and unless you had relief, there was danger you would become "Krook" the 2d, and furnish science with another illustration of spontaneous combustion. You rushed into print, and over the cabalistic "T. W." signature, launched forth several of those peculiar diatribes which have made your last decade so notorious. In the letter published in *The Albany Evening Journal* of June 11, 1864, you say, "Notwithstanding all this, a formidable and organized body of ultra Abolitionists, 'loyal leaguers,' and radical demagogues appeared at Baltimore for the purpose, as they avowed, of procuring the nomination of Mr. Dickinson for Vice President, that Mr. Seward might be excluded from the Cabinet. In this miserable intrigue the ultraists of Massachusetts cuddled with the slime of New-York."

Now, Mr. Weed, *who* avowed the purpose of his appearance as a Delegate at Baltimore to be to procure the nomination of Mr. Dickinson for Vice-President that Mr. Seward might be excluded from the Cabinet? Cite me a single instance, if you can, in support of your slander. *Who* represented the "ultraists of Massachusetts," and *who* "the slime of New-York in this miserable intrigue?" Give us their names, if they ever had an existence outside of your disordered and falsifying brain. Come, Sir, the game of the Artful Dodger will not serve the purpose. In this same letter you say that, "At Baltimore, as at Syracuse, Mr. Lincoln's Surveyor of the port of New-York, was among the most unscrupulous traducers of Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State." *This* is sufficiently explicit for the purpose of allegation or proof or denial. This is a clear specification of a clear charge, and I meet it by pronouncing it a deliberately invented lie uttered by an unscrupulous old liar! That at any time or place I ever spoke a disrespectful word of Mr Seward, is a falsehood made out of whole cloth; false alike in its warp and woof; the coinage of a wretch who is by trade a liar, and whose practice has rendered him an expert in his calling. I mean my answer to be as explicit as your libel.

In this connection I gratify my sense of veneration for worth and ability, by adding that none of his countrymen admires the character and genius of this eminent American more than I. Mr. Seward is a statesman of whom the nation may be justly proud.

Not content with the foregoing libel upon me, you must again dip your quill in gall, and drag my name into your controversy with a gentleman upon whose "gaberdine you have spit." In your letter, which appeared in *The Albany Evening Journal* of June 25, 1864, you say, referring to the suit brought by the Hon. George Opdyke against you for a libel, "while appealing to the laws of his country, civil and criminal, Mr. Opdyke can, if he pleases, enlarge the field of inquiry, so as to embrace the alleged sale of the office of Surveyor of the port of New-York for the moderate sum of $10,000."

This is not as well defined as the charge in your letter of June 11, 1864, but the fault of insufficiently stating what you mean does not attach to me, and you must be presumed to lack confidence in an averment which is made by innuendo. Nevertheless, I will not evade the inquiry. Tell me now, Sir, tell the public, *who* alleges that I paid to Mr. Opdyke or to any one $10,000, or any sum, as purchase money for the office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York. Give us the name of the alleger. What are his initial letters? Are they more than two? Are they not "T. W."? I have been subpoenaed as a witness in the case of Opdyke agt. Weed, and am happy in the belief that you are to be gratified on this point of the "alleged sale," whenever the trial of that cause shall take place. Now, Mr. Weed, are you not ashamed? No, I beg the pardon of shame; you are an utter stranger to its honorable blush!

To proceed: I had beaten you and your allies and myrmidons in the State Conventions of May and September, 1864. These defeats sat like a nightmare upon you. There was danger that the President might not suppose you as powerful as you had represented yourself, and that he would discover in what estimation the people west of Cayuga Bridge held you. This, you reasoned with yourself, must be prevented at all hazards, and as a means to prevent it I must be further traduced by you. Mr. Lincoln's ear must be kept filled with complaints against "the Surveyor," and with recitals of "the disorganizing schemes of Andrews." I had been appointed to settle a difficulty, and I must be removed "to harmonize the party in New-York." Besides, said one of your friends, "Mr. Weed will most certainly oppose the election of Mr. Lincoln if Andrews is retained. This, I assure you, Mr. President, is the ultimatum of Weed." What a display of lofty patriotism! Judge the world of its excellent quality! What would be said of the character for virtue of a woman who sacrificed her own chastity because her husband smiled upon a mistress? And what shall be said of the loyalty and love of country of a man who made it the condition of supporting the Union nominees that a blameless public servant should be ousted from office, his only offence being that he vindicated a woman from the slanders of a common scold?

Your conduct in this matter is not wholly without example. John the Baptist remonstrated with Herodias upon the enormity of her connection with the Tetrarch, and for his faithful reproof of her crime lost his head, upon the demand of Herodias' daughter whose dancing so pleased Herod that he promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask; "And she, *being before instructed of her mother*, said, Give me here John the Baptist's head in a charger. *And the King was sorry*; nevertheless for his oath's sake, he commanded it to be given her. And he sent, and beheaded John, and his head was brought in a charger, and given to the damsel; and she brought it to her mother." Is not the analogy complete? Herodias and Weed! John the Baptist, and Andrews the Surveyor! The King, and ——. But I forbear.

In September, 1864, I was dismissed from office upon your procurement, without any charge of disloyalty, incapacity or dishonesty marring the fair record of my official career. I had already contributed very largely to the expenses of the Fall campaign in this and other States, and I affirm I spent more of my own money, honestly acquired, for party and political purposes during the three years I held a political office, than you, Thurlow Weed, have spent of *your own money, honestly acquired*, in your whole life, for like purposes.

I was dismissed, and you triumphed. In that triumph you had your revenge. Relieved of office, and not imputing blame to the President, I devoted my time, money, and efforts to securing his reëlection to the office which he adorns, and no man in all the land hails his triumph with more solid gratification than I. In the victory of the Union party over its avowed enemies and pretended friends, I had a triumph the joy of which throws into the shade your satisfaction at my sacrifice. You are welcome to wear the laurels which have sprouted from the hot-bed of your craft and dishonor.

In parting with this subject let me recommend you to penitence for your past misdeeds. You are an old man, and should be in course of preparation for the change which in process of time will soon be upon you. Cease your stretching out after the things of earth. Be majestic in your decay. You need not wear sackcloth or sit in ashes, but you must curb the lawlessness of avarice, and abandon the impiety of rage. Try to become a Christian. Repent of your manifold sins while there is yet time, and take home to yourself the solemn warning of Junius to a moribund politician of his day: "You are now in the last act of life. Can gray hairs make folly venerable? and is there no period to be reserved for meditation and retirement? For shame, my Lord! Let it not be recorded of you that the latest moments of your life were dedicated to the same unworthy pursuits, the same busy agitations in which your manhood was exhausted. Consider that although you cannot disgrace your former life, you are violating the character of age and exposing the impotent imbecility after you have lost the vigor of the passions."

RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Lately Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

Internal Revenue Report.

The amount of revenue produced by the act of July 1, 1862, and its supplements considerably exceeded the estimates. Without the amendment increasing the tax on whisky from twenty to sixty cents per gallon, the law would have produced at least $100,000,000, being $20,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and $15,000,000 beyond the minimum stated in my report.

The following figures show the monthly receipts since May, 1863, prior to which date no separate account was kept:

May, 1863	$4,063,895 02	Dec., 1863	$9,034,501 01
June, 1863	4,488,411 99	Jan., 1864	9,177,765 26
July, 1863	5,298,967 18	Feb., 1864	9,355,094 63
Aug., 1863	5,604,201 35	March, 1864	8,149,953 14
Sept., 1863	6,136,205 43	April, 1864	10,945,111 95
Oct., 1863	9,511,768 64	May, 1864	12,098,402 16
Nov., 1863	7,953,983 08	June, 1864	14,094,366 77

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the law as it stood June 28, 1864, would have yielded $125,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The act of June 30, 1864, has not thus far proved more productive than the law it repealed. This is owing to several causes. In some kinds of production the stock accumulated was large and considerably beyond the immediate demand. The price of raw cotton has advanced since July, while the market value of manufactured articles for a time suffered a marked decline, from which they have not yet wholly recovered. The increase of taxes, moreover, always has the effect to decrease, temporarily, production, and to abate the activity of inland trade.

Revenue in August was, thus, but	$15,712,066 84
Revenue in September	15,819,770 72
Revenue in October	13,625,350 04

These receipts, however, do not represent the average receipts which may be reasonably expected for the remaining eight months of the fiscal year. The stock of spirits on hand in July has been considerably reduced, and an additional supply will soon be needed for the demand. The same may be said of tobacco.

The Commissioner proceeds to show the reasons on which he founds his opinion as to the revenue for the current year.

It appears that the amount of income tax collected last year was $23,656,053 88. He believes this figure to represent pretty fairly what a levy of three per cent under the provisions of the late law would produce. On this basis he figures $34,986,035 21 as the amount which a five per cent tax would yield. In some respects this estimate, he says, will not be maintained; but on the whole he believes a special five per cent tax on incomes of 1863 will not be less than $35,000,000.

Apprehensions that Congress may at the coming session reduce the tax on spirits, or levy a tax upon the stock on hand, are exercising an unfavorable influence on production, though consumption goes on at the usual rate. If those engaged in the manufacture of spirits were satisfied of the permanency of the law, and that the market would not be excited by the agitation of the subject in Congress, the business would soon find its proper channels. The Commissioner protests earnestly and at length against frequent changes in any law, and adds that it would have been better to impose the whole additional duty at once on spirits than at different periods; for the inducement to accumulate stock, to await the operation of the additional tax on the 1st of January, still operates; and if the prospect of a market warrants an early resumption of distillation, the market will be stimulated into activity again for a short period, to be followed by a corresponding period of depression.

This inevitable effect of irregular taxation might be avoided by imposing the additional tax at once instead of postponing it sixty days; but, on the whole, the Commissioner submits that it would be as well that it be understood by the country that the expression of the will of Congress in the last act is final. No article made constitutes a fairer subject of excise, and none that will produce so much revenue with so little suffering to the tax-payers. If the law shall remain as introduced as to the rate of tax, he estimates that we shall realize not less than $40,000,000 within the remaining seven months of this fiscal year from spirits, and double that amount in the course of the next year.

The aggregate receipts for the months of July, August, September, October and November are $75,038,859 17. Taking all things into consideration, the Commissioner believes the receipts, exclusive of the $40,000,000 from spirits and the $35,000,000 from special war tax on incomes of 1863, will not be less than $125,000,000; or an aggregate of $265,000,000 as the revenue from excise for the year ending June 30, 1865.

With some changes in the administrative parts of the law, he believes it will yield in the year ending June 30, 1866, the sum of $300,000,000.

The product for the present year falling $35,000,000 short of the $300,000,000 demanded by the Secretary's arrangement, the Commissioner recommends a tax on sales, not as a permanent arrangement, but as a temporary expedient.

Figures from various authorities are supported by an extended argument, the conclusion of which is that the amount of sales of merchandise and products in a year will be about eleven thousand millions—$11,000,000,000—on which a tax of one-half of one per cent will produce fifty-five millions of dollars.

This tax of one-half of one per cent on sales of merchandise, produce, and other articles of traffic except real estate, stocks, securities for money, coin and bullion, already provided for, to go into operation in time to embrace the transactions of January next, and to continue for one year, will supply within the current fiscal year the greater part of what will be needed to make up the total yield of excise to the $300,000,000 required; and will within the calendar year, under conditions of trade and business ordinarily favorable, produce the whole balance and a surplus sufficient to secure the Treasury against the recurrence at the end of the fiscal year of 1865-6 of a deficit similar to that for which it is necessary now to provide.

He then argues that this method of supplying the deficiency is preferable to a direct tax or a supplementary income tax.

The Commissioner then states at length the difficulties encountered in attempting to execute the provisions of the law which impose duties on cigars; and concludes that a change in this part of the law is imperatively demanded, and suggests that an *ad valorem* scale be adopted.

He adds, however, that it appears a question well worthy of consideration whether it be not advisable to tax the whole tobacco product in the leaf. By the adoption of such a measure, frauds can be more readily guarded against than now, and the annoyances to which the manufacturer is necessarily subjected by any efficient scheme of assessment and collection will be obviated. A light duty on the leaf, accompanied by an *ad valorem* duty reduced below the present rates, would answer a good purpose; and by lessening the temptation to evasion would facilitate collection. Either movement would be an improvement upon the present law. The Commissioner adds that there is a general concurrence of opinion among collectors and assessors in these views.

It is shown that the effect of the tax on mineral coals has been to encourage the importation of coal from Nova Scotia, whence, under the reciprocity treaty, it comes free of duty. The Commissioner suggests that if the tariff on coal was made to apply to coal imported from the British provinces, as it would, on a recision of the treaty, secure the market to our own producers, and add to the revenue of the Government.

Numerous facts and arguments are adduced to show that a large amount of Indian corn is shipped to Canada, free of duty of course, under the reciprocity treaty, there distilled, and then sent back in the form of spirits. Also that tobacco in the leaf is thus sent there, manufactured, and then sent back again. The Commissioner then adds that a recision of the treaty would probably be quickly followed by an import duty on the tobacco and corn now entering free, the effect of which would be to check illicit border traffic and save to the Government several thousands of dollars.

The Commissioner suggests that the assaying of gold and silver should be done at Government offices, by officers appointed for that purpose. To this end the license fee may be raised so high that assaying on private account would become impossible. The Government might even purchase the bullion at a discount sufficient to constitute a reasonable tax. Some such arrangement would secure to the miner a fair price for his bullion, and perhaps check its importation.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Newton's report:

The work of the Department during the year has been successful. Agriculture itself has been prosperous.

Secretary of the Interior's Report.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO AN AGED VOTER.—The vote which Deacon John Phillips, of Southbridge, Mass., centenarian, cast for Mr. Lincoln has called out the following letter.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you bore so honorable a part, and I take the liberty of writing to you, to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable. The example of such devotion to civic duties, in one whose days have already been extended an average lifetime beyond the Psalmist's limit, cannot but be valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country which you have in your sphere served so long and so well, that I thank you. Your friend and servant,

A. LINCOLN.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864.

The PROSPECTUS OF THE TRIBUNE for 1865 will be found in another column of this paper. Those of our friends who deem it desirable that THE TRIBUNE should be circulated in their several localities, we urge to see that clubs be made up and subscriptions forwarded to us without delay. Renewals of subscriptions should always be made a week or so before the old subscription expires.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Official dispatches announce the arrival of Gen. Sherman in front of Savannah—apparently on Sunday. He is reported as about to make an attack on Savannah, but should he not will undoubtedly move down to Ossabaw Sound. Of course there can be no remaining doubt that he may strike the coast where he pleases. If the Rebels really mean to fight outside of the defenses of Savannah, they will fight before it or on the road which leads past the city. But it is Sherman and not they who will select the battle ground.

Gen. Warren has returned without reaching Weldon. He destroyed the railroad to Hicksford, within twenty miles of Weldon, and has therefore done temporarily the same work of severing railway communication between Richmond and the South which he would have done permanently by holding Weldon. Correspondents say Warren never meant to go to Weldon—but we doubt. The weather has been severe enough to account for his return to camp, and it imputes no fault to Gen. Warren to suppose that he has not done all he hoped. His is not the first campaign the weather has spoiled.

WAR TAXES.

We deprecate all avoidable War, but we intensely loathe a *draggling* War. A nation involved in war should always fight as though it fully intended and expected to fight its way to peace within the year ensuing. To settle down into war as a natural, permanent condition—to wage a lazy, shiftless war—is at once disgraceful and perilous. A nation at war is largely at the mercy of jealous rivals, who venture on insults and encroachments which they would shrink from in time of Peace. A war should always be waged as a conflagration is resisted, and a nation which has ceased to fight in earnest should cease to fight at all.

The annual product of the industry of the loyal States cannot be worth less than Three Thousand Millions of Dollars. The cost of maintaining our Government and prosecuting with vigor the war for the Union is about one-third of this amount. We are paying, in various ways, about half this large sum, and running in debt for the balance. If we paid all, it would require one-third of the gross product of our industry to carry on the war through 1865 without contracting one dollar of additional debt. Have we not the requisite forecast and public spirit to prosecute the war for the next year on the basis of paying as we go?

We cherish no hydrophobic horror of Public Debt. We can even admit that certain incidental advantages result from its existence. But we realize also that a Public Debt may be swelled improvidently, too rapidly, and to an exorbitant amount. And we hold that a people so entirely environed as we are should, to the extent of their ability, pay as they go.

Hence we urge upon Congress the boldest, promptest, most decisive action with regard to the National Finances. If we must fight another year for a true, honorable, beneficent Peace, let us fight fast, fight hard, and fight, so far as may be, on our accruing resources. Borrowing forty to fifty cents and agreeing to pay a dollar is so prodigal, so thriftless, so desperate a shift, that we would reduce it to the lowest practicable dimensions.

Yet, whenever we happen to speak of additional taxes, we are sure to invoke a shower of remonstrances. Everybody seems to deprecate at any rate any increase of taxation that is likely to fall on *him*. We lately observed that an Income Tax of twenty-five per cent, with a sound currency, would impose no additional burden on the great body of those who live on fixed incomes, such as salaries, rents, dividends, interest, &c. We say again that, if all these important classes were required to pay an Income Tax of twenty-five per cent next May, and were thereby enabled to receive their incomes in something nearly at par with specie—say greenbacks worth 90 to 95 cents on the dollar—they would actually have larger *net* incomes, after paying that heavy tax, than they now have. They would have fewer *dollars* to spend or invest than at present; but those dollars would buy more of almost everything than do the larger number now at their disposal. Can this need demonstration?

"O, you want to support the Government by taxes on Incomes, do you?" queries an indignant clerk, and falls thereupon into unseemly fretting and frothing. Why, no, sir, we have no partiality for an Income Tax, and no desire that money should be raised in that particular way. We have labored to show, not that an Income Tax is preferable, but that capitalists and receivers of fixed salaries might better pay a high Income Tax and secure thereby a sound Currency than to stumble on with the Currency down at the heel as at present.

Nearly all the grumblers insist that *the farmers* are shamefully favored by our present modes of taxation—that they are rolling in wealth acquired by selling butter at fifty and pork at twenty cents per pound, that they evade the payment of Income Tax, &c., &c. If farmers fail to pay Income Tax with the rest of us, either the law or its interpretation should be so altered as to reach them. We condemn all partiality and favoritism. But it should be borne in mind, first, that hitherto the chief burden of taxation, especially for State and Municipal purposes, has been borne by Real Estate, and that nearly all but Federal taxation still fastens upon houses and farms. In past years, a farmer whose total income was scanty two thousand dollars a year paid more taxes annually than many a trader whose profits exceeded five thousand dollars. Our clerks and other salaried men, who now complain of excessive taxation, paid very little for the support of Government in former years of peace—not one dollar where farmers of equal incomes paid five. It is but fair to consider this. Then it should be noted that very few of these grumblers are anxious to betake themselves to this vocation they pronounce so favored and petted. If a clerkship falls vacant, hundreds eagerly scramble for it; while the Government offers choice land free of cost to actual settlers and finds far too few anxious to close with the generous proffer. Our cities are crowded to-day with men looking for clerkships or anything else that will win bread; while our aggregate farm produce is probably less in '63 than it was in '60, and good farms are to-day cheaper than anything else but Federal securities.

The Government must have money. It may borrow some; but, at present rates, borrowing is most improvident. Taxation must be increased—we do not say just how or where, but *some*where and *some*how, so as to bring far more money into the Treasury. Every one should be devising and commending ways of replenishing the Treasury; instead of which, many seem to be contriving how most to deplete it. One talks of reducing Duties on Imports, so as to swell largely our importations—ignoring the fact that we already import more than we can pay for, and are constantly drawn upon for specie to pay the balances accruing against us in Europe. Most men seem to think *they* are taxed exorbitantly or exceptionably; few say, "Double our taxes, if you must; but push on the War to a speedy and fit conclusion!" Yet we are confident that is just what the majority meant to say by their votes in our late Presidential Election, and we trust that Congress will heed their appeal.

GEN. DIX'S ORDER.

Mr. Justice Coursal of Montreal has discharged absolutely the St. Albans raiders. He has denied jurisdiction in the case in which he had assumed it, and has therefore released these scoundrels from six other different indictments for arson, for robbery and murder. Assuming that all the other cases were equally before him for adjudication, he declined to hear the protest of counsel for the United States. In a word, Mr. Justice Coursal has announced that so far as the Judiciary in Canada is concerned, the resident Rebels in that Province have full license to descend upon the territory of the United States, to rob, burn, and murder, at their own discretion.

This decision of Justice Coursal, and the consequent order of Gen. Dix, ordering military commanders on the frontier to shoot down all marauders, or to follow them into Canada for their capture that they may be tried by martial law, greatly simplifies the question to which the case has given rise between the two Governments. The course pursued by our own, hitherto, was certainly the most amicable that the nature of the case admitted, for that now adopted by Gen. Dix might have been taken at the outset, in accordance with the acknowledged principles of international law. Phillimore, a writer of authority, Vol. I., p. 227, says:

"A rebellion or a civil commotion it may happen agitates a nation; while the authorities are engaged in repressing it, bands of rebels pass the frontier to shelter themselves under the protection of the conterminous state, and from thence with restored strength and fresh appliances, renew their invasion upon the state from which they have escaped. The invaded state remonstrates. The remonstrance, whether from favor to rebels or feebleness of the executive, is unheeded, or at least the evil complained of remains unredressed. In this state of things the invaded state is warranted by International Law in crossing the frontier, and in taking the necessary means for her safety, whether these be the capture or dispersion of the rebels, or the destruction of their stronghold, as the exigencies of the case may require."

The order of Gen. Dix is in accordance with the principles here laid down, but the Government has refrained from this extreme measure until other means of redress had been tried and failed. Presuming that the British Government was anxious to keep on amicable terms with our own, it first demanded the rendition of the criminals, who had perpetrated outrages within our borders, under the Treaty. Two courses were open to the Canadian authorities; they could have either returned the prisoners for trial where the crime was committed, or they could have tried them by their own laws for levying war against a power with which Great Britain is at peace. For these persons, even supposing them to be Rebels, acting under commissions from Jeff. Davis, were, nevertheless, amenable to British law, while in British Territory. If they were not Rebels, but mere Canadian marauders, then the British authorities unquestionably had the same right to hold them responsible as offenders against the majesty of Great Britain in assuming the prerogative of levying war; or, if they preferred, they could return them to be tried as mere common thieves and murderers. But Justice Coursal having failed to hold them for trial on either of these grounds, Gen. Dix sees proper—indeed no other course is left him—to adopt such measures as are justified by international law for the protection of the citizens of the United States.

We are not obliged to go behind the act of the Canadian Judge to seek for motives of his conduct. The discharge of the prisoners from all the indictments, though one only was before him, is, we venture to say, as unprecedented in English courts as our own; and the decision of a want of jurisdiction seems to us a mere technicality, which a Judge, who meant to do justice, would have given opportunity for correcting. But the simple fact, without doubt, is that he set these men at liberty because they were American Rebels, and that political sympathy with them moved him to resort to a course which can be sustained neither by law nor reason. In so doing he has referred his decision to the highest authority in his government for revision. In refusing to return these men for trial by our courts, or to hold them for an offense against British law, he starts the question whether we are to consider ourselves at war with Great Britain. If the raiders were not mere robbers, will the English Government assume them to be soldiers of a power at war with us? She has never recognized the so-called Confederacy as a Government *de jure* or *de facto*, but simply as a belligerent. Does she mean to do so by this act? Doing so, does she mean to assume that she is an ally of that Government, and to put herself in an attitude of hostility to us, by permitting war to be carried on against us from within her territory? The release of these men by a Canadian Judge puts her in precisely this position—a position which, so far as her legal action is concerned, she has carefully avoided in the course she has pursed with regard to the Rebel rams. The question is thus taken out of the courts, and is relegated, where we have always thought it belonged, as a political question to be settled by negotiation between the two Governments. In the meantime Gen. Dix has taken it by the horns, and military measures will go far to bring it to a speedy decision. Of the decision of the English Government we have no doubt. It will not permit the Rebels to carry on the war from the borders of her Territory.

GREAT CONTEST.

Continued from First Page.

their advance was not intended, no demonstration was made against Hicksford, and the command halted for the night near Bellefield Station, which was burned on our departure yesterday morning. A retribution was visited upon the denizens of Sussex Court-House, on our return this morning, for the cold-blooded murder of three of our men, who were probably set upon while straggling, killed, and their bodies denuded of their clothing and placed side by side in full view of our returning column. For this wanton and deliberate act, the destruction of Sussex Court-House was determined upon, and looking back our troops saw the leaping flames licking up with eager tongues what the Virginians would call a "right smart sort of a town," consisting of the Court-House and jail, a tavern, and perhaps a dozen dwelling houses. The negroes on the route, both young and old, flocked to our standard as they are wont to do whenever opportunity offers, and were jubilant at the prospect of moulting the shackles of Slavery. Twenty or thirty graybacks, members of Rebel cavalry regiments, were picked up during the march. Immense quantities of forage of all kinds were destroyed on the route, together with nearly one hundred barrels of apple-jack or cider-brandy, and other stores of value to the enemy. The people were found well supplied with both subsistence and forage, notwithstanding the pitiful tales of destitution so frequently told by Rebel deserters.

To sum up then the expedition of General Warren: Making a rapid march of fifty miles, destroyed three important bridges, over twenty miles of railroad, a large amount of forage and other stores, burned Sussex Court-House, captured a score or two of prisoners, and will reach camp to-morrow, having sustained but trifling loss. General Warren deserves, and will doubtless receive great credit for his skillful management of the affair, as do the troops of his command. The men were kept well in hand, and to the precautions taken to guard against surprise, may be attributed the measure of success which crowned the enterprise. Although Hill's Corps left our front on the same day that Warren started, the Rebel chiefs were doubtless so sorely disappointed that they failed in this instance at least to anticipate Warren's movement. They evidently expected another attack upon the Southside Railroad, and had made the necessary preparations for its defense. When our true object became apparent it was too late, as it had already been accomplished. The weather to-night is very cold with high winds.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Our news from Gen. Sherman up to Dec. 11 is still from Rebel sources, and very scanty.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 2d instant furnishes the annexed incidents, etc., of Sherman's movements through Georgia:

The two wings of Sherman's army united at Milledgeville, where they stayed three days. In their route they destroyed as far as possible all mills, cribs, and gin-houses, cotton-screws, and gins, cotton, [illegible], provisions and negroes, etc., and carried off all stock, [illegible] them. At [illegible] When their horses gave out they shot them. At Milledgeville they killed over one hundred. At Milledgeville they only destroyed the Arsenal, Depot and Penitentiary. They did not burn the Factory near that place. Along their route the road was strewn with dead negro women and children. The farmers having devoted a large share of their attention this fall to syrup-making, there is a large quantity of corn yet ungathered in the field which was left by the Yankees. But there is not a horse or ox in the country hence the saving of the corn will be a difficult matter. The Yankees burned the residence of Dr. Jones of Atlanta, four miles from Madison. They also burned Hillsborough and Clinton. It is stated that Messrs. Norton, Few and Everett, near Shady Dale, were arrested by the Yankees and carried off in chains. Confederate soldiers captured by the Yankees were treated as prisoners of war. At Madison they broke open Dr. Ogilby's office and carried off all his medicines, including several jars of strichnine, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate, which had no labels on them. One of them bore out the works of a galvanic battery, and carried of the [illegible] any box. Safford's distillery, near Greensborough, was not destroyed. The enemy were under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property, they were severely punished by order of General Sherman. Of course stragglers committed depredations with impunity. The right wing of the Federal army under General Howard, crossed the Ocmulgee river between Adams's Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsyth was completely demolished. The Federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing, and the abundance of provisions in it. A negro succeeded in escaping from the Federals with a gold watch and a hat. He was forced off, and assigned to a Major to groom his horse. Observing the Major deposit a fine gold watch in a bundle of fodder, he made it convenient to use that bundle of fodder right off. Obtaining the watch, and a hat, under cover of the darkness he slipped into a gully and reached home safely. At Milledgeville, the Federals choked one of the Wellsfolder's to compel him to give up his gold. He stood the choking, but did not give up the filthy lucre. The people of Madison are indebted to Hon. Joshua Hill for his strenuous exertions to have their property protected. It was owing to his efforts solely that they were spared. Gen. Slocum gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy. One punishment inflicted by some of the Federal generals for plundering, was severe whipping. An escaped prisoner states that Kilpatrick and his officers freely stated in conversation that Savannah was their point of destination.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 7th has the following:

Official dispatches received from Georgia give the particulars of a fight between Wheeler's cavalry and the enemy, which took place last Saturday, in the neighborhood of Waynesborough, between Millin and Augusta, and about twenty miles north of the former place. Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick's cavalry on Saturday evening and drove them back upon their infantry, and about midnight made an attack upon the Yankee infantry. The next morning Kilpatrick, with his cavalry and the Fourteenth Corps of Yankee infantry, attacked Wheeler, who had thrown up breastworks, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Kilpatrick was reported to have been wounded. Wheeler was subsequently, however, obliged to fall back, the enemy being very superior in numbers, and threatening to flank him. The enemy then turned about and proceeded in the direction of Millin.

General Wheeler, since the setting out of Sherman's expedition, has displayed distinguished ability and gallantry. He is a brave and accomplished officer, fully up to his profession in every respect except in the matter of raids, in the conduct of which it must be admitted he has not been very successful. During this campaign he has hung upon Sherman's rear, cutting off stragglers, and hovered on his flanks, driving in foraging parties, while one portion of his command preceded the enemy, destroying bridges and ferries and obstructing roads. In addition to all this, he has three or four times beaten superior forces of the enemy's cavalry in battle. He and his men have been constantly in the saddle for now nearly a month.

We find in the Georgia papers some history of the horrors of Sherman's march through that State. In a long letter, written from Milledgeville after the Yankees had left, and written in a calm, dispassionate style, without any attempt at exaggeration, we find the following terrible paragraph:

"The most dreadful thing was their violence toward the ladies. At least six or seven suffered the last extremity. One young girl became crazed in consequence, and has been sent to the asylum. Other ladies were stripped of their garments, and, in such a plight, compelled to play the piano; and, in the event of a refusal, switched unmercifully. Let Georgians remember these things in the day of battle."

The same writer, speaking of the condition of Sherman's army, says:

"The soldiers were admirably clothed and appointed. Each man had eighty rounds of ammunition, while their wagons contained fixed material without stint. Rations for forty days had been prepared, and they suffered for nothing."

From The Richmond Whig, Dec. 8.

If Sherman gets through Georgia to the seacoast it will certainly be a great humiliation to the Confederacy; but it will not be more than a humiliation. We showed, we think, when his march was first undertaken, why it was to be considered not so much a military as a political movement, and why it should be regarded rather as a defensive than an aggressive measure. The evacuation of Atlanta was compulsory. When Hood had established himself on the Tennessee River, looking toward Nashville and the line by which Sherman kept open his communications with that city, Atlanta ceased to serve its purpose as a base for further operations, and consequently lost its value to the enemy. If Sherman should stay in it with his army he would be wasting his strength for nothing, while Hood could operate against his communications, and, by cutting him off from his base of supplies, compel him either to fall back and fight a battle to relieve himself, or to push forward for a new base on the coast. One of these things he was absolutely compelled to do.

From The Augusta Sentinel, Dec. 4.

A gentleman who reached this city last night from Atlanta, reports that the scene of devastation in that city is too awful to contemplate. All the hotels and the stores from Wesley Chapel, on Peachtree-st., to Roark's corner, on Whitehall-st., have been destroyed. The City Hall and the churches around it are not destroyed.

Soon after the Yankees left it the country people in its vicinity rushed in and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted.

There are about fifty or sixty negroes and about six hundred whites in what is left of the Gate City.

From The Augusta Constitutionalist, Dec. 4.

All the railroad depots are burned, including the passenger depot. All the hotels, founderies, railroad shops, government works and mills are burned. The churches are all unhurt, except the new Episcopal and Pain's Churches. Most of all the residences in the city have been burned that were unoccupied. Just think of it! A city, four months ago, with a population of twenty thousand, now about six hundred and seventy-five or eighty men; the balance women and children.

There are some fifteen or twenty negroes left in the place—the balance have all been sent North. They have burned all the fencing around the cemetery and most of the paling around the graves, and burst open the vault belonging to Mr. Gordon, containing the remains of his wife and the bodies of three or four other persons, looking for gold and other valuables that they supposed had been hid in the vault.

From The Macon Confederate, Nov. 29.

We are glad to notice that many of our stores have reopened and the city again resumed something of its business appearance. Refugees are rapidly returning, and before the week closes we expect everything will be working as it did before Sherman began his march.

From The Augusta Sentinel, Dec. 4.

The Central Railroad Company have gone to work in earnest, with a large force, to repair their road, which is now in running order from Macon nearly to Gordon. We learn that it is the purpose of the company to go to work immediately and repair the West Point Railroad, which it is thought can be completed in one month's time. The Etowah iron-works will also be reëstablished at once.

FROM GEORGIA.

From The Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 10.

The news from Georgia on yesterday was of a somewhat exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogeechee River with three Corps, one Corps on the north and two on the south side—endeavored to unite their forces nearly opposite ——, but met with considerable resistance from the Confederate forces; and, at last accounts, had not effected their object, which was also prevented, in part, by the unfavorableness of the river approaches.

On Wednesday the demonstrations of the Federals on the ferries on the Savannah River became more determined, and they managed to get some of their infantry across the flats within sight of the river. Here we were well prepared, and our artillerists did good work. It was supposed that they would be compelled to abandon the attempt. From some cause, either lack of ammunition or inability to get their cannon in position, the Yankees made very little use of artillery, and this added confidence to our troops. It was reported that the enemy had effected a landing on the Coosawatchie below Pocotaligo, but they had not been able to reach the railroad.

From The Examiner.

There is no news later than the 7th December. At that time the entire force of Sherman was combined on the east side of the Ogeechee. On the 6th it advanced no less than eighteen miles. His men were represented as much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In numbers there were 20,000 muskets, and a most enormous wagon train.

The country in his rear was swarming with stragglers and deserters, who are begging or pillaging at every house. Citizens who have talked with the officers concur in the declaration that they are universally disgusted with the expedition and the war. The officers spoke very freely of Sherman's plans. They said he would not risk an engagement if he could help it, because he had no ammunition to spare, but would make his way to the sea-coast at the nearest practicable point.

The enemy had three or four hundred negroes with them. They [illegible] and making their way home at every [illegible], to be replaced by others. No attention is now paid to the General Order of Sherman, issued at the beginning of the march, and the whole country has been pillaged by mobs of soldiers without officers. Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at every step.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 10.

We are informed, by a perfectly trustworthy druggist, that Sherman has been induced to march into Okefenokee Swamp, where Bragg has him surrounded, and it was deemed certain he would surrender as soon as he discovered his interesting predicament.

The truth of this statement is vouched for by several other reliable gentlemen, who are conversant with the situation down South, and who will swear to it if necessary. Now let the Northern papers say we are withholding the news, if they dare.

A Cincinnati paper received from H. M. Davidson, who was made prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga and released in the late exchange at Savannah, a very interesting letter, giving his experience in the Southern Confederacy. We have only room for the following, which is of special interest, as it relates to the fortifications of Savannah and the condition of that city, which is believed by many to be Gen. Sherman's objective point:

Our trip down the Savannah on truce boats to our fleet showed us the rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat I counted thirty-six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log-house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick, and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with a heavy cable chain, leaving only one passage, wide enough for a boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes; their situation is known by the sharp-pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs side by side; these all point down the river.

There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted right on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks.

Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and sea grass has grown so high that, unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres, but where the black war-dogs look over its earthworks the grass and woods are cut down.

Beauregard has spent many an hour in laying the foundation and getting the range of this point of the river.

These guns, together with the obstructions in the river, are well intended to crush anything that attempts to come up. But for its protection from a land force from the direction of Savannah, it offers but little resistance.

Sherman, no doubt, will meet with but little difficulty, if this point be his aim. The swamps will impede his progress more than anything else.

The force at Savannah is very small, consisting of old men, little boys and crippled officers. Business of all kinds in the city is stopped, and it looks like Sunday all the time. On the last of September there was an immense quantity of cotton lying at Savannah, but when we were sent through there the last time it had been removed from the railroad.

The citizens treated the men who were sent through first well, bringing eatables of all sorts. There was no guard but those that came after. Upon arriving at Savannah they were guarded, so that the citizens could not find the prisoners, thus showing that a Union sentiment prevails, and all they want is an opportunity. I see in some of the papers that it is expected that Gen. Sherman will release a large number of prisoners, but that is a sad mistake. Long before Sherman's force gets to them they will be shoved off, and for the last three months that has been their chief business.

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th thus discusses Gen. Foster's position and prospects:

The bloody check given to the enemy's column at Honey Hill, near Grahamville, seems to have considerably cooled his enthusiasm. We get no further accounts of any Yankee advance in that quarter. *The Charleston Mercury* of the 31st inst. mentions a rumor that the enemy is fortifying his present position, close under the cover of his gunboats. If this be true, it is doubtless his intention to attempt no renewal of his demonstration against our lines until he shall have learned definitely that Sherman is within striking distance of the coast.

The Mercury has a few additional particulars of Gen. Smith's repulse of the enemy on Wednesday. The infantry that participated in the attack consisted of four regiments of white and four regiments of negro troops. The slaughter of the assailants was far greater than at first reported. An officer in whom the editor of *The Mercury* has full confidence, writes that he himself counted two hundred Yankee dead and between eleven and twelve hundred Yankee wounded left on the field. Well may the gallant Georgians and others who took part in the conflict, be proud of their success.

Foster has been sending up balloons, sky-rockets and calcium lights appended to balloons, for some days past, supposed to be signals to the enemy.

The steamer Donegal arrived at Philadelphia on the 12th from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Port Royal on the 7th inst.

The joint naval and land expedition under Admiral Dahlgren and General Foster proceeded from Beaufort up the Broad River on Tuesday, December 6, the object being to destroy the Pocotaligo bridge, on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. There were seven gunboats in the expedition, and soon after reaching a proper position a heavy fire was opened by them. A force was landed and an action commenced. Before evening Pocotaligo bridge was reached and destroyed. Our troops were then intrenched for such future operations as might be needed. Of the success of the grand object of the expedition, however, there can be no doubt. Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the energy and activity of Admiral Dahlgren in organizing and directing the movements of the naval brigade in this important affair. When the Donegal left to come down Broad River on the evening of the 6th, shells were seen flying and exploding, which indicated that our forces were determined to drive the enemy out of any position they might have taken after being driven from the bridge. Gen. Foster's scouts had communicated with Gen. Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. The belief was that Gen. Sherman would be in Savannah on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The Pocotaligo bridge is about 35 miles from Savannah. This bridge having been destroyed, and Sherman having cut the other railroad communications, Savannah cannot be relieved by reënforcements from any point north of the city.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 12, 1864, via FORT MONROE, Dec. 14.

To Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:* GENERAL: Capt. Duncan, of Gen. Howard's scouts, has just come in from Gen. Howard, having descended the Ogeechee River in a small boat. They left the army on the evening of the 9th. Gen. Sherman's whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, advancing to attack it. The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably attacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that direction.

Capt. Duncan represents the army to be in the best spirits possible, and the most excellent condition. Very little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what routes were to be taken. The army has lived off the country, and has accumulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. It was also well supplied.

The following is a copy of the dispatch brought by Capt. Duncan:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, Dec. 9, 1864.

To the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Vicinity of Savannah, Ga.

SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits and near by. Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen.,
Commanding Right Wing of the Army.

Another dispatch brought by Capt. Duncan, directed to the Signal Officer of the fleet, from Gen. Howard's Chief Signal Officer, requests a good lookout to be kept for signals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

GEN. THOMAS'S OPERATIONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.—Very little of interest transpired to-day. Artillery skirmishing continued throughout the day. The daily routine was varied by the reception of a flag of truce, sent in by Gen. Hood, to propose an exchange of prisoners made during the campaign. Gen. Thomas declined, his prisoners having all been sent North. Gens. Milroy and Rousseau are at Murfreesborough, which is amply garrisoned and defended against any Rebel force which may attack it. Yesterday a body of Rebels attacked block-houses Six and Seven, near Murfreesborough. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops was sent by Milroy from Murfreesborough, who attacked the Rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Matters at the front to-day are quieter than usual. No artillery that can be seen has yet been placed in position by the Rebels. The headquarters of Gen. Hood are said to be at Brentwood, six miles south of this city, on the Franklin Pike.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.—Capt. M. Forrest, of the Rebel Cavalry Corps, was recognized by some of his former companions to-day, taking observations of our works at or near Fort Gillem. He was dressed in citizen's clothing. Another member of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry was captured this morning while in the act of deserting to the Rebels. The Rebel cavalry have possession of the residence of Mrs. A. V. Brown, and are intrenching themselves on this side. The Rebels have also taken possession of a hill near the Hyde Ferry Road and are planting a battery upon it. There has been heavy cannonading since four o'clock this afternoon. The guns of Fort Negley are shelling a Rebel force in their front to prevent the enemy erecting batteries. Two of our men were wounded to-day by Rebel sharpshooters near the residence of Mrs. Ackin.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.—A special dispatch from Nashville says the Rebels lost at Franklin ten General officers, among whom were Generals Goran and Quarles, not previously reported. General Cheatham escaped capture only by the fleetness of his horse. The steamers Prima Donna, Prairie State and Magnet, captured on the 6th on the Cumberland River, were recaptured next day by the gunboat Carondelet. General Cooper's Brigade of white, and a brigade of colored troops, the latter of which garrisoned Johnsonville, prior to its evacuation, both of which were cut off from the main army when Gen. Schofield retreated from Franklin, have arrived at Clarkesville.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.—The Union loss in the battle of Franklin, as ascertained by official reports, is greater than at first supposed. In the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps the loss was 34 officers and 583 men killed, wounded and missing. In the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, the loss was 49 officers and 1,191 men killed, wounded and missing. In the Third Division of the Fourth Corps, 27 officers and 276 men were killed, wounded and missing. A large proportion of the slightly wounded are in the hospitals. The loss to residents living near the line of the two armies is estimated at over half a million dollars. Gen. Cheatham, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mr. A. V. Brown, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries. The residence is reported as completely destroyed. On Sunday last, a small party of Confederates, about fifty in number, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland River, this side of the Shoals. Three of the number were captured and brought in yesterday. They claim that the whole party deserted from the Rebel lines, and were making their way to their homes. Another prisoner was captured yesterday, and four deserters came into our lines to-day. The latter report that Gen. Hood is about to make a movement of some sort. General Cooper's brigade, in its march from Johnsonville to Clarksville, was terribly harassed by guerrillas. Sixteen men of the Thirteenth Indiana were captured, thirteen killed and three wounded. One of the latter, left for dead, escaped, and reported the above facts. The weather is very cold. About two inches of snow fell at Nashville yesterday and last night.

In front of the Fourth Corps not a shot was fired up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Since then some slight skirmishing has occurred. Owing to the slippery state of the ground, the men find it impossible to move. The Rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the Fourth Corps standing about their camp fires. Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of the weather. Deserters who come in say that the Rebels have strong intrenchments, with two rows of *chevaux de frise*, with wires stretched around to strengthen them. Col. Louis Johnson, not Col. G. M. Johnson, commander of the Forty-fourth Colored Infantry, has received from the General commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought the troops at Mill Creek Station No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out, and reached Nashville with the loss of 115 men, killed and wounded.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.—The situation is unchanged. No advance has been made by the Union troops as yet. Grapevine intelligence states that an advance was to have been made to-day, but some skirmishing transpired on the Harding pike. Several guns were dislodged from Fort Negley. No results are reported. The slippery state of the ground renders locomotion impossible, and hostilities are postponed until a change of weather occurs.

The following are additional items about the battle of Franklin. The retreating movement, as it were for the reason that Hood's force was larger than that part of Thomas's immediately before him, and was obliged therefore to fall back from Franklin to prevent being outflanked. When the Rebel charge, which broke our lines and so nearly lost the day, was repulsed just in time by Col. Opdyke's Brigade, Gen. Stanley himself, a most determined fighter, led the charge, in which he received his wound. The assault upon the Rebels who had entered our works was continuous, obstinate and deadly; our men, when their cartridges failed, going at the Rebels with bayonets or musket-buts, and only a very few of the Rebels who came over our breastworks getting back. So desperate were the Rebels, that at some points they made seventeen distinct charges upon the works on our lines. The Rebel Gen. Adams was killed while endeavoring to leap his horse over our works, the animal's fore feet being actually on the parapet when both horse and rider fell dead into the ditch, riddled with balls.

Reconnoissance and Skirmish—Hood's Lines Changed.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon a reconnoissance was made by three regiments from Gen. Steedman's Corps, near the Murfreesborough pike. Sharp skirmishing occurred during the afternoon. There were no losses on the Union side except some half dozen wounded.

Naval Success—Defeat of Hood's Left Wing—Heavy Rebel Loss.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

Acting Rear-Admiral Lee reports to the Navy Department, under date of Dec. 8, that Lieut.-Commander Fitch defeated and drove the left wing of Hood's army on the river on the 4th inst., with heavy loss to the Rebels, including several of their prominent officers, and also recaptured two transports from the enemy. No casualties are reported on our side.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.—The following are details of Gen. Merritt's recent foray into the Loudon Valley. The whole Valley, or that part of it visited by Gen. Merritt, has been completely stripped of stock, for at least five miles on each side of the pike, and all barns containing hay and other forage, have been burned. This portion of Loudon Valley has been the rendezvous of Mosby and his men, who hitherto have found abundance of subsistence for themselves and horses, and from which they have made periodical attacks upon our line through Ashby's, Snicker's, or some other of the convenient gaps of the Blue Ridge. The result of its effects will be to deprive the guerrillas of their main sources of supply, at least within easy distance of our lines. The losses, in many cases, will fall heavily upon innocent parties; but the necessity of stripping the country of subsistence for the enemy's cavalry, of guerrillas, made the measure a necessity. Much of the stock was young and of little value, except as rising farm stock. Gen. Merritt encountered but little opposition during the expedition. A portion of his force went to the Potomac, returning via Snicker's Gap. A repetition of these visits to that portion of the valley where the guerrillas most do congregate, which will possibly be made from time to time, will make these people the consequences of guerrilla warfare *upon themselves*. Officers who were with Gen. Custer's cavalry on his late visit to Moorfield, state that the country west of the mountains abounds in everything just as it did before the war, the people having as yet realized but little of the effects of the Rebellion.

Repeated misapprehensions having arisen in regard to the position occupied by brevet Major-General Emory in this army, we copy a portion of a general order issued by the War Department on the 7th of November:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 277.—[Extract.]—Brevet Major-General Emory is appointed to the command of the Nineteenth army corps, headquarters with General Sheridan in the field.

The following complimentary general order has been issued by Gen. Sheridan, and explains itself:

HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Nov. 25, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91—Extract.—The following names of battles will be inscribed on the colors of regiments engaged in the same:
SIXTH CORPS—Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Cedar Creek, October 19.
By command of Major-Gen. Sheridan.
C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Assistant-Adjutant General.

THE RAIDS FROM CANADA.

Important Order from Gen. Dix—The Release of the St. Albans Raiders—Military Commanders on the Frontier Ordered to Shoot Down Rebel Marauders—They are to be Pursued Even into Canada, &c.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 97.—Information having been received at these Headquarters, that the Rebel marauders, who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property.

All military commanders are, therefore, instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the Rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes; or, if it be necessary with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada. Said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge; and, if captured, they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major-General commanding the Department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses, under the rules of law recognized by all civilized States, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and fleeing to it for an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed upon them, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of Major-General Dix.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the stock Exchange—Dec. 14.

C. B. & Q. 189 cos.	100	Niagara Tem.	100
2,000 small	119		
Cleve. & Pitts.	56	Sixth Nat.	100
100 cos.	56	Second Ave.	100
100 cos.	56	Ins.	100
100 cos.	56	Sobright Coll.	100
100 cos.	56	Ins.	100
50 cos.	56	Com. Coal pf.	100
C. & N.-W. 200 cos.	86	Ins.	100
100 cos.	86	Clerc. & Fitzn.	100
100 cos.	86	American. Coal	100
100 cos.	86	Ins.	100
100 cos.	86	Quicksilver Min.	100
100 cos.	86	Ins.	100
100 cos.	86	Ins.	100
100 cos.	86	Chi. & N.-W.	100
Ill. Cen. 100 cos.	100	Ins.	100
Ins.	100	Ins.	100
Ins.	100	Ins.	100
Chi. & Mich. 100	100	N.-N.-W.	100
100 cos.	100	Ins.	100
100 cos.	100	Ins.	100
N.-N.-W. 100	100	Ins.	100
Ins.	100	Ins.	100
Ins.	100	Ins.	100
Ins.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF FORCES.

THE CORRELATION AND CONSERVATION OF FORCES: A Series of Expositions, by Prof. Grove, Prof. Helmholtz, Dr. Mayer, Dr. Faraday, Prof. Liebig and Dr. Carpenter. With an Introduction and Brief Biographical Notices of the Chief Promoters of the New Views by Edward L. Youmans, M.D. Large 12mo. pp. XLII, 438. D. Appleton & Co.

In this substantial volume by six of the representative men of European science, we have the last and highest result of thought concerning the nature, laws, and connections of the forces of the universe. No sublimer problem can engage the human mind, for it opens the question of the agencies and methods employed by Omnipotence in carrying on the affairs of the world, while the views here unfolded constitute the most signal step of advancement that has long been made in the field of scientific inquiry.

The President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science declared last year that "the new views of the Correlation and Conservation of Forces constitute the most important discovery of the present century;" while Dr. Faraday has pronounced the conservation of force to be "the highest law in physical science which our faculties permit us to perceive." That the new doctrines are regarded as of the highest importance is further shown by the prominent place given to their discussion in the leading European periodicals, both scientific and literary. In our own country the subject has received considerable attention. As is stated in the Editor's Introduction, the true founder of the modern views of forces was an American by birth and education, Count Rumford. Professors Henry and Leconte have published original and valuable memoirs upon the subject, while the "American Journal of Science" and Wells's "Annual of Scientific Discovery" have contributed to enlarge the acquaintance of the public with the question. A knowledge of the doctrines has been further extended by the admirable work of Prof. Tyndall on "Heat as a Mode of Motion," and the new edition of Dr. Youmans's Chemistry. The present collection, therefore, appears at an opportune moment—when a comprehensive and authoritative treatise upon the whole subject is demanded and will undoubtedly be cordially received by the reflecting classes of the community.

The principle of the conservation of force is that power, like matter, is never destroyed, but always conserved. The principle of the correlation of forces is that the various forces are mutually convertible, or may be transformed one into another. When forces disappear and seem to be destroyed they only change form; the impulse lives on undiminished and indestructible through endless transmutations. A body in motion comes to rest and the mechanical force appears to be *annihilated*; a body at rest is put in motion and the force appears to be *created*. But these appearances are deceptive; the sharper scrutiny and finer measurements of the latest science show that no movement or impulse, however slight, can disappear without being traceable in some other form. By loosely reasoning from superficial appearances it was long believed possible to construct a perpetual motion—a machine that should go on forever, creating its own power: but it is now considered that no force can arise, except at the expense of some preëxisting force, and that no force can disappear without producing an equivalent dynamical result in some form or other. Whenever mechanical motion is arrested, whether gradually by friction or suddenly by collision, heat is produced. When one body strikes another, it is warmed. An apple falling from a tree has its temperature but slightly raised, while an aerolite falling from the heavens has its enormous motion so arrested by impact against the atmosphere that it is ignited, and perhaps fused or exploded. All mechanical motion, therefore, when brought to rest, increases the store of heat in nature. On the other hand, heat produces mechanical force, as we see in the case of the steam engine, and is consumed in its production. All mechanical movement, therefore, is at the expense of the store of heat in the universe. The whole circle of forces, electric, chemical, and vital, as well as thermal and mechanical, are thus mutually convertible, and while the total amount of power, like that of matter, remains unaltered, all the effects and changes which we behold in nature or experience in ourselves are the results of those mutations of energy which take place under inexorable numerical laws.

These propositions may seem obvious, and certainly they are far more simple and consistent than the doctrines they replace, but they are the highest results of advancing knowledge; they overturn the errors of ages and revolutionize the philosophy of science. The fictions that have so long pretended to explain the effects of forces are swept away. The hypothetical agencies—caloric, the electric, magnetic, and nervous fluids, the vital principle, and the like, have gone the way of phlogiston, and are banished from the field of progressive science. With the rejection of these obscuring, perverting ideas, we are brought closer to the naked facts of nature. We see that forces are only manifested in matter; they are only evidenced by movements in matter; it is wisest, therefore, to regard them as only *affections* of matter itself. This view may seem unimportant, but it has stupendous implications. If the reader will glance over the new volume, he will see that this principle gives to the thinkers of this generation a new heavens and a new earth.

The Essays which compose this book seem to combine in an eminent degree the two desirable objects—clearness of exposition and authority of statement. The style in which they are written is extremely simple, lucid, and popular, and affords an excellent illustration of that pressure of public necessity and culture which compels even the greatest minds to conform their mode of expression to the requirements of the mass of intelligent readers. As regards the authority of these discussions, it is only necessary to say that their authors are not mere interpreters of other men's ideas, but are themselves the illustrious founders of the new theory of Forces.

Prof. Grove was among the earliest explorers in this field, and his elaborate Essay on the "Correlation of the Physical Forces" which is here published in full, and comprises the first two hundred pages of the volume, has reached the fourth edition in England, and been translated into several Continental languages. It is the most systematic and complete argument upon the subject that has yet been made. Prof. Grove takes up Motion, Heat, Electricity, Light, Magnetism, Chemical Affinity, and the other modes of force, in a series of chapters, considering each in turn as the cause of the others, and tracing their connections, reactions and correlations with singular clearness and felicity. This Essay is admirable as a compact and luminous summary of the most recent facts of science, for the philosophical acuteness of its observations, and a remarkable candor and modesty of tone which so well becomes the earnest student of nature.

The Essay of Prof. Helmholtz, of the University of Heidelberg, on the "Interaction of Natural Forces," is a most interesting paper of fifty pages, in which the original loses nothing of its noble eloquence by the spirited translation of Prof. Tyndall. "Remarks on the Forces of Inorganic Nature," "Celestial Dynamics," and "Remarks on the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat," are three able and original Essays translated from the German of Dr. J. R. Mayer, which occupy a hundred pages of the volume. By the almost unanimous suffrage of the foremost men of science, Dr. Mayer is regarded as the pioneering mind of the modern scientific movement. The annals of discovery will be searched in vain for a parallel to his remarkable labors. A practicing physician of Heilbronn, involved in the cares of a laborious profession, he seized the great conception which Science had first made possible for this age, and, without sympathy, coöperation, or encouragement, without opportunities of experimental investigation, by the unaided power of his own genius, he worked out the vast problem with a fullness, a precision, and a completeness of development in its grand applications, which cannot but excite the surprise and admiration of all who will pause to contemplate the elaborate finish and the majestic proportions of his argument. Thanks to the narrowness of certain Scotch Professors an attempt was made to depreciate his claims, which called forth an intrepid and triumphant defense from Prof. Tyndall, and by thus bringing him prominently forward, has resulted in the republication of three of his chief productions, now first offered to American readers.

In forty pages of the lucid and forcible reasoning peculiar to him, Dr. Faraday stamps the impress of his mind sharply upon the question. He shows the difficulties which arise from the conflict of the new doctrines with the old. If the principle of the conservation of force contravenes the common interpretation of gravitation, then, he argues, gravitation must be re-interpreted. If, as is probable, gravitation is but half known, if it must have another side, as the law of correlation would theoretically imply, then let investigation be directed to the discovery of the unknown and complementary agency.

A suggestive and recently-published Essay of Prof. Liebig on the new dynamical doctrines comes next, and the work concludes with an extended article of Dr. Carpenter, just issued in England, on the "Correlation of the Physical and Vital Forces." Dr. Carpenter here establishes the important proposition that the forces of life are subject to the same laws as those of inorganic nature, and that by the application of the new principles to vital questions, a new chapter is opened in philosophical physiology.

Respecting the acceptance of this philosophy in the scientific world, it must be remembered, as the distinguished historian of the Sciences has remarked, that all great discoveries have their *preludes* and their *sequels*. There is first the preparatory period when the idea is slowly evolved into clearness; then the proper epoch of discovery when the truth is seized and fixed forever as an element of knowledge, and subsequently a period in which it is more completely developed and traced into its distant consequences. Thus contemplated, the present age must be regarded as the great epoch of discovery in dynamical philosophy; its prelude the three preceding centuries from the time of Galileo, its sequel the period of verification and diffusion upon which we are now entering. The growth of knowledge is so slow, time enters so largely into the evolution of great truths, that no discovery can be properly judged except in connection with the previous history of thought and the consequences resulting from it in after time.

We ought not to pass in silence the admirable suggestive Introduction to this volume by which Dr. Youmans has prepared the way for the intelligent comprehension of the novel doctrines of the great physicists whose name it bears on the title page, and enhanced his own eminent claims to a distinguished place among the promoters and expounders of science in this country. Cherishing an instinctive sympathy with the heralds of progressive thought, and qualified by his own scientific researches and labors to appreciate the value of original discoveries, he has seized the most striking aspects of the new philosophy, and set forth its characteristic features in a manner which for precision, clearness, and popular adaptation is rarely matched by the teachers of physical science at the present day. The following extracts, which will confirm the correctness of our remarks in the view of all intelligent readers, are worthy not only of a cursory perusal, but of attentive study.

An eminent authority has remarked "that these discoveries open a region which promises possessions richer than any hitherto granted to the intellect of man." Involving as they do a revolution of fundamental ideas, their consequences must be as comprehensive as the range of human thought. A principle has been developed of all-pervading application, which brings the diverse and distant branches of knowledge into more intimate and harmonious alliance, and affords a profounder insight into the universal order. Not only is science itself deeply affected by the presentation of its questions, in new and suggestive lights, but its method is at once made universal. There is a crude notion in many minds that it is the business of science to occupy itself merely with the study of matter. When, hitherto, it has pressed its inquiries into the higher region of life, mind, society, history and education, the traditional custodians of these subjects have bidden it keep within its limits and stick to *matter*. But science is not to be hampered by this narrow conception: its office is nothing less than to investigate the laws and universal relations of force, and its domain is therefore coextensive with the display of power. Indeed, as we know nothing of matter, except through its manifestation of forces, it is obvious that the study of matter itself is at last resolved into the study of forces. The establishment of a new philosophy of forces, therefore, by its vast extension of the scope and methods of science, constitutes a momentous event of intellectual progress.

The discussions of the present volume will make fully apparent the importance of the new doctrines in relation to physical science, but their higher implications are but partially unfolded. In the concluding article Dr. Carpenter has shown the applicability of the principle of correlation to vital phenomena. His argument is of interest, not only because of the facts and principles established, but as opening an inquiry which must lead to still larger results; for, if the principle be found operative in fundamental organic processes, it will undoubtedly be traced in those which are higher; if in the lower sphere of life, then throughout that sphere. If the forces are correlated in organic growth and nutrition, they must be in organic action; and thus human activity, in all its forms, is brought within the operation of the law. As a creature of organic nutrition, borrowing matter and force from the outward world; as a being of feeling and sensibility, of intellectual power and multiform activities, man must be regarded as amenable to the great law that forces are convertible and indestructible; and as psychology and sociology—the science of mind and the science of society—have to deal constantly with different phases and forms of human energy, the new principle must be of the profoundest import in relation to these great subjects.

The forces manifested in the living system are of the most varied and unlike character, mechanical, thermal, luminous, electric, chemical, nervous, sensory, emotional and intellectual. That these forces are perfectly coördinated—that there is some definite relation among them which explains the marvelous dynamic unity of the living organism, does not admit of question. That this relation is of the same nature as that which is found to exist among the purely physical forces, and which is expressed by the term "Correlation," seems also abundantly evident. From the great complexity of the conditions, the same exactness will not, of course, be expected here as in the inorganic field, but this is one of the necessary limitations of all physiological and psychological inquiry; thus qualified, the proofs of the correlation of the nervous and mental forces with the physical, are as clear and decisive as those for the physical forces alone.

If a current of electricity is passed through a small wire it produces heat, while if heat is applied to a certain combination of metals, it reproduces a current of electricity; these forces are, therefore, correlated. A current of electricity passed through a small portion of a motor or sensory nerve will excite the nerve-force in the remainder, while, on the other hand, as is shown in the case of the torpedo, the nerve-force may generate electricity. Nerve-force may produce heat, light, electricity, and, as we constantly experience, mechanical power, and these in their turn may also excite nerve-force. This form of energy is therefore clearly entitled to a place in the order of correlated agencies.

Again, if we take the highest form of mental action, viz: will-power, we find that while it commands the movements of the system, it does not act directly upon the muscles, but upon the cerebral hemispheres of the brain. There is a dynamic chain of which voluntary power is but one link. The will is a power which excites nerve-force in the brain, which again excites mechanical power in the muscles. Will-power is therefore correlated with nerve-power in the same manner as the latter is with muscular power. Dr. Carpenter well observes: "It is difficult to see that the dynamical agency which we term will is more removed from nerve-force on the one hand than nerve force is removed from motor force on the other. Each, in giving origin to the next, is itself expended or ceases to exist *as such*, and each bears, in its own intensity, a precise relation to that of its antecedent and its consequent." We have here only space briefly to trace the principle in its application to sensations, motions, and intellectual operations.

The physical agencies acting upon inanimate objects in the external world, change their form and state, and we regard these changes as transformed manifestations of the forces in action. A body is heated by hammering; the heat is but transmuted mechanical force; or a body is put in motion by heat, a certain quantity being transformed into mechanical effect, or motion of the mass. And so it is held that no force can arise except by the expenditure of a preëxisting force. Now, the living system is acted upon by the same agencies and under the same law. Impressions made upon the organs of sense give rise to sensations, and we have the same warrant in this, as in the former case, for regarding the effects as transformations of the forces in action. If the change of molecular state in a melted body represents the heat transformed in fusing it, so the sensation of warmth in a living body must represent the heat transformed in producing it. The impression on the retina, as well as that on the photographic tablet, results from the transmuted impulses of light. And thus impressions made from moment to moment on all our organs of sense, are directly correlated with external physical forces. This correlation, furthermore, is quantitative as well as qualitative. Not only does the light-force produce its peculiar sensation, but the intensity of these sensations corresponds with the intensity of the force; not only is atmospheric vibration transmuted into the sense of sound, but the energy of the vibration determines its loudness. And so in all other cases; the quantity of sensation depends upon the quantity of the force acting to produce it.

Moreover, sensations do not terminate in themselves, or come to nothing; they produce certain correlated and equivalent effects. The feelings of light, heat, sound, odor, taste, pressure, are immediately followed by physiological effects, as secretion, muscular action, &c. Sensations increase the contractions of the heart, and it has been lately maintained that every sensation contracts the muscular fibres throughout the whole vascular system. The respiratory muscles also respond to sensations; the rate of breathing being increased by both pleasurable and painful nerve impressions. The quantity of sensation, moreover, controls the quantity of emotion. Loud sounds produce violent starts, disagreeable tastes cause wry faces, and sharp pains give rise to violent struggles. Even when groans and cries are suppressed, the clenched hands and set teeth show that the muscular excitement is only taking another direction.

Between the emotions and bodily actions the correlation and equivalence are also equally clear. Moderate actions, like moderate sensations, excite the heart, the vascular system, and the glandular organs. As the emotions rise in strength, however, the various systems of muscles are thrown into action; and when they reach a certain pitch of intensity, violent convulsive movements ensue. Anger frowns and stamps; grief wrings its hands; joy dances and leaps—the amount of sensation determining the quantity of correlative movement.

Dr. Carpenter, in his Physiology, has brought forward numerous exemplifications of this principle of the conversion of emotion into movement, as seen in the common workings of human nature. Most persons have experienced the difficulty of sitting still under high excitement of the feelings, and also the relief afforded by walking or active exercise; while, on the other hand, repression of the movements protracts the emotional excitement. Many irascible persons get relief from their irritated feelings by a hearty explosion of oaths, others by a violent slamming of the door, or a prolonged fit of grumbling. Demonstrative persons habitually expend their feelings in action, while those who manifest them less retain them longer; hence the former are more weak and transient in their attachments than the latter, whose unexpended emotions become permanent elements of character. For the same reason, those who are loud and vehement in their lamentations seldom die of grief; while the deep-seated emotions of sorrow, which others cannot work off in violent demonstrations, depress the organic functions, and often wear out the life.

The intellectual operations are also directly correlated with physical activities. As in the inorganic world we know nothing of forces except as exhibited by matter, so in the higher intellectual realm we know nothing of mind-force except through its material manifestations. Mental operations are dependent upon material changes in the nervous system; and it may now be regarded as a fundamental physiological principle, that "no idea or feeling can arise, save as the result of some physical force expended in producing it." The directness of this dependence is proved by the fact that any disturbance of the train of cerebral transformations disturbs mentality, while their arrest destroys it. And here, also, the correlation is quantitative. Other things being equal there is a relation between mental action of which it is capable. Again, it is dependent upon the vigor of the circulation; if this is arrested by the cessation of the heart's action, total unconsciousness results; if it is enfeebled, mental action is low; while if it is quickened, mentality rises, even to delirium, when the cerebral activity becomes excessive. Again, the rate of brain activity is dependent upon the special chemical ingredients of the blood, oxygen, and carbon. Increase of oxygen augments cerebral action, while increase of carbonic acid depresses it. The degree of mentality is also dependent upon the phosphatic constituents of the nervous system. The proportion of phosphorus in the brain is smallest in infancy, idiocy, and old age, and greatest during the prime of life; while the quantity of alkaline phosphates excreted by the kidneys rises and falls with the variations of mental activity. The equivalence of physical agencies and mental effects is still further seen in the action of various substances, as alcohol, opium, hashish, nitrous oxide, etc., when absorbed into the blood. Within the limits of their peculiar action upon the nervous centers, the effect of each is strictly proportionate to the quantity taken. There is a constant ratio between the antecedents and consequents.

The law of correlation being thus applicable to human energy as well as to the powers of nature, it must also apply to society, where we constantly witness the conversion of forces on a comprehensive scale. The powers of nature are transformed into the activities of society; water-power, wind-power, steam-power, and electrical-power are pressed into the social service, reducing human labor, multiplying resources, and carrying on numberless industrial processes; indeed, the conversion of these forces into social activities is one of the chief triumphs of civilization. The universal forces of heat and light are transformed by the vegetable kingdom into the vital energy of organic compounds, and then, as food, are again converted into human beings and human power. The very existence as well as the activity of society are obviously dependent upon the operations of vegetable growth. When that is abundant, population may become dense, and social activities multifarious and complicated, while a scanty vegetation entails sparse population and enfeebled social action. Any universal disturbance of the physical forces, as excessive rains or drouth, by reducing the harvest, is felt throughout the entire social organism. Where this effect is marked, and not counteracted by free communication with more fertile regions, the means of the community become restricted, business declines, manufactures are reduced, trade slackens, travel falls off, luxuries are diminished, education is neglected, marriages are fewer, and a thousand kindred results indicate decline of enterprise and depression of the social energies.

It remains only to observe, that so immense a step in the progress of our knowledge of natural agencies as the following pages disclose, cannot be without effect upon the intellectual culture of the age. To the adherents of that scholastic and verbal education which prefers words to things, and ancient to modern thought, which ignores the study of nature, and regards the progress of science with indifference or hostility, it matters little what views of the world are entertained or what changes these views may undergo. But there is another, and happily an increasing class, who hold that it is the true destiny of mind to comprehend the vast order of existence in the midst of which it is placed, and that the faculties of man are divinely adapted to this sublime task; who see that the laws of nature must be understood before they can be obeyed, and that only through this understanding can man rise to a mastery of its powers, and bring himself into full harmony with his conditions. These will recognize in the discovery of new principles which expand, elevate, and harmonize our views of the universe—which involve the workings of the mind itself, open a new chapter in philosophy, and touch the very foundations of knowledge, cannot be without a determining influence upon the future course and development of thought, and the spirit and methods of its acquisition.

Besides the Introduction from which we have thus liberally quoted, Dr. Youmans has enriched the volume with brief, but appropriate, biographical notices of the respective authors, furnishing such details of their lives as the curious reader is always anxious to obtain with regard to his intellectual benefactors. The work thus presents a praiseworthy specimen of complete and faithful editorship, and its publication at this time will doubtless form an epoch in the experience of many thinking minds.

WILSON'S ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES IN CONGRESS.

HISTORY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESSES, 1861-64. By Henry Wilson. 12mo. pp. 394. Walker, Wise & Co.

The materials for a most important portion of the history of the United States have been collected in this volume by the distinguished Massachusetts Senator, arranged in a lucid consecutive order, and accompanied by a variety of suggestive explanatory comments drawn from his ample legislative experience and profound political sagacity. His own share in the measures of which his volume gives a succinct and accurate narrative could not, of course, be kept in the back ground, and without over-stepping the limits of the strictest decorum, he has furnished his countrymen with a noble record of the courage, fidelity, and zeal with which he has sustained the cause of freedom on the floor of Congress. He has labored in the interests of the slave with ceaseless industry and untiring perseverance, and few statesmen of any land can boast of a prouder list of services than are embodied in the results set forth in the present volume. The superficial observer of events may possibly have failed to be impressed with the magnitude of the changes in our national legislation since the commencement of the Rebellion. Even a cursory examination of the statements of the author will shed a flood of light on the progress that has been realized. For nearly two generations, the slaveholding class, into whose power the Government early passed, had dictated the policy of the nation. But the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency resulted in their defeat. Their places were filled by men who could make no terms with Slavery. This was the signal for the abandonment of their position, and closing the series of Slavery measures which had covered the space of fifty years. A new order of things now commenced, and the successive enactments of Congress are like so many mile-stones of pursuit which mark the stages of the progress. First, it was decided to free the slaves who had been used for military purposes by the Rebel forces. The next step was to forbid the officers of the army to surrender the fugitive slaves who flocked to the Union encampments, claiming protection against Rebel masters, and offering to work and fight for the flag which they had welcomed as the signal of freedom. This was soon followed by the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia,—the abrogation of the laws and ordinances of the capital appropriately styled "the black code," which pressed with rigor upon the colored people,—the enactment that persons should not be excluded as witnesses in the courts of the District on account of their color,—the appropriation for the establishment and support of schools for colored children on the same footing as those for the whites,—the provision that there should be no exclusion from any railway car chartered by Congress, on account of color,—the prohibition forever of Slavery in the territories,—the pledging of the faith of the nation to aid loyal States in the emancipation of the slaves within their limits,—the act decreeing that all slaves of persons giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion, who had taken refuge within the lines of our army, should be free,—the refusal to surrender any fugitive until the claimant made oath that he had not abetted the Rebellion,—the reception of persons of African descent into the military service,—the provision to carry into effect the treaty stipulations for the suppression of the slave trade,—the establishment of diplomatic relations with the republics of Hayti and Liberia,—and other measures of similar significance and scarcely of less importance. No one can read the account of the debates in Congress which resulted in the enactments so clearly related by Mr. Wilson, without fresh hope, confidence, and exhilaration. His book ought to be in the hands of every intelligent citizen. It fully justifies the most cheerful anticipations of the patriot, and presents an instructive illustration of the progress of opinion.

M. du Chaillu has addressed a letter, of which the following are extracts, to a brother geographer:—"Fernand-Vaz River, Aug. 20, 1864. I have felt deeply the loss of my instruments, for I had to wait a long time for a fresh supply from England; but these having at length arrived, in a few days I start for the great interior of the African continent. In this direction it is at any rate a *terra incognita*. It will be, as you geographers are fully aware, a long journey. I will spend eighteen or twenty months exploring the interior, and should I find it possible to proceed, I will do my best to reach the Nile. I propose then to follow the line of the equator until I strike the Great River. Of course I must be guided by circumstances. I am perfectly aware of the dangers and hardships I am to encounter, and I know very well that I may lose my life in the undertaking; but I know also that my life is in the hand of my Maker, and that if He thinks best I shall return in safety. I am glad to say that I have succeeded pretty well in my photography. I purpose likewise making a large collection of insects, birds, quadrupeds, butterflies, &c.; so you see I will be pretty busy, especially as I must also take numerous astronomical observations, for which I have been prepared by good Captain George, R. N., at the Geographical Society. I am glad I shall have so much to do, as it may prevent me from feeling too lonely."

A Parisian correspondent says: "M. Fetes, one of King Leopold's most erudite librarians, at last gives poor Rouget de Lisle the credit of being the author of the 'Marseillaise.' The doubts raised by him as to the authorship of the revolutionary hymn led to an action-at-law between the relatives of the dead poet and the person who so pertinaciously disputed its paternity, but who now follows the multitude in ascribing it to De Lisle."

The Empress of the French, as patroness of the most important charities of Paris, has, through her private secretary, thanked Mr. Blanchard Jerrold for his studies of the poor of the French capital, under the title of "The Children of Lutetia." Mr. Jerrold is now studying the charities and poor relief of Belgium and Holland.

A correspondent from Paris says that "the unheard of success of Renan's 'Vie de Jesus,' Octave Feuillet's 'Sibylle,' 'Mdlle. la Quintinie,' and the 'Maudit' shows that there is a strong religious movement going forward in that city, in an anti-Papal sense; despite the enormous sums transmitted from the rural communes, in the shape of Peter's pence, to Rome, and the strong footing of the priesthood there."

It is proposed to erect, by subscription among old Carthusians and others who may be willing to contribute, a memorial of Leech and Thackeray within the walls of the Charterhouse.

The recent death is announced of Mr. J. R. McCulloch, the well known political economist. The deceased was born in Wigtonshire in 1789, and was consequently in the 75th year of his age. He was for many years a contributor to *The Scotsman* newspaper. In 1828 he left Edinburgh and was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the new University of London. He held that chair until 1832, when he resigned. Since 1838 he has been Controller of the Government Stationery Office, and enjoyed a pension of £200 per annum for literary services, given to him by the late Sir Robert Peel. His chief literary works are his "Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," "Statistical account of the British Empire," and his "Dictionary of Geography," all of which have been repeatedly republished. He was one of the Foreign Associates of the Institute of France.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has granted a pension of 800 francs to the widow of the poet Jasmin, the last of the Troubadours.

A Paris correspondent of *The Cologne Gazette* gives the following interesting particulars in regard to a well-known gentleman, who had a large acquaintance and many friends in this country: "One of these days an auction will be held of the property of the late M. Vattemare, which will draw, no doubt, a great many collectors of autographs and other curiosities to the Hôtel des Ventes. M. Vattemare was a remarkable person, who, some thirty or forty years ago, furnished the press with material for numerous interesting paragraphs. Many of our readers may remember him, under the name of Alexandre, performing as ventriloquist in the principal cities of Europe, and exciting the admiration, not only of the masses, but of the most distinguished men in art, literature and science. The course of his life was a very curious one. When a young man he entered the French army as surgeon, and fell into a Prussian prison after the overthrow of Napoleon. He lived several years at Berlin, where his agreeable person, his amiable, gentle temper, and his rare social talents, attracted much attention, and opened the doors for him to the highest circles. His extraordinary talent for imitating different voices, and to accompany them with appropriate gesticulation, won him so great a reputation that his friends advised him, and he resolved accordingly, to make a living by it, particularly as a very honorable feeling forbade him to take service in the Prussian army, or to offer his services to the Restoration. Thus he began his career, visiting all the larger theaters in Europe, performing alone all the parts in the plays which had expressly been written for him. In the same play he acted as peasant, officer, fruit-seller, coachman, student, cobbler, drunkard,—in short, in the most heterogeneous parts. Leaving the stage at one moment as a postillion, he entered it in the next as a young, bashful maiden. In England he acted forty different parts in one evening. We see such things frequently now-a-days without being astonished; but at that time the spectators thought nothing much short of sorcery could enable him to change his costumes and to adapt himself to another part at such miraculously short notice. He almost invariably performed in public on the stage; in a very few instances only could he be induced to show his skill before private circles in the palaces of princes. Once Prince Metternich asked him to act at his palace. Vattemare had, as usual, a thousand excuses; but the Prince insisting, he at last consented, upon the condition that after the beginning of the performance, no one, whoever it was, should be admitted into the saloon. The Prince accepted the condition, and gave orders to the servants accordingly. At the time appointed Vattemare begins his performance before an audience consisting of the cream of the Vienna aristocracy, who listened in profoundest silence to the clever performer, when all at once a dispute is heard on the staircase between a guest who will absolutely enter the apartment and the servant who denies admittance, according to the orders he has received. The controversy becomes more and more lively; and the guest, whose voice is soon recognized as that of a well-known member of the diplomatic corps, expresses his displeasure in terms by no means complimentary. In the meantime, Vattemare has stopped in his performance, glancing reproachfully at Prince Metternich, who, remembering his promise, dispatches some servants with the order to make peace between the disputants. The servants, however, soon return with the assurance that neither in the corridor nor on the staircase had any one been engaged in a dispute. The company perceive now that the quarrel has taken place in Vattemare's throat, and are highly amused. One of his great admirers was Sir Walter Scott, whom he visited at Abbotsford, in 1824, and who addressed him in a clever poem. Old Blumenbach was a warm friend of his. Goethe became fond of him, and gave him a gracious letter of recommendation, which is still to be found among his papers. Princes and princesses liked him, and admitted him frequently to their presence. One of his principles was, to take no money presents; consequently he received, as marks of favor, rare autographs and drawings, which in the course of time have swelled to a considerable collection. He was not without higher aspirations, and liked to act as medium of international exchanges in mental productions; he tried to bring about what railways and other inventions are doing now, that every country should know and possess all the important productions in science and literature of other countries. He pursued the same object in the United States of America, where he spent many years, enjoying the favor of the best men. For many years past, Vattemare has lived retired and quietly at Paris, solely in the intercourse with some friends, for whose benefit he sometimes recalled the adventures of his life, speaking of Goethe, Tieck, Alexander von Humboldt, Schleiermacher, and other literary celebrities, with grateful remembrance. As to his collection, it is not now what it used to be, for his good nature has often been abused. He could not refuse easily, and this generous disposition was well known by collectors, who did not spare his treasures; yet so abundant were these that much is left worthy of attention."

Mr. John Taylor, a publisher who was also a successful author, the friend of Keats the poet, and who died at Kensington, near London, on July 5th, aged eighty-three, was head of the firm of Taylor & Walton, publishers to the London University. He wrote on various subjects—the Currency, the Origin of the Pyramids, the number of the Beast, and "The Identity of Junius with a Celebrated Living Character." He showed, by known facts and inductive reasoning upon them, that Sir Philip Francis, about whom Taylor's book was published, must have written the famous Letters of Junius. It is in corroboration of this that the volume, carefully sealed up, was found in a secret drawer of Francis's escritoire. It is supposed by some that Lord George Germaine really was "Junius," assisted by Philip Francis, then very high up as a clerk in the War Office, London.

The Miss Thackerays have presented to the scholars of the Charter-house the iron bedstead which belonged to their father, and on which he died. It is now in the sleeping-room of the Head Monitor in Gown Boys. On it is inscribed a legend in Latin, from the pen of Archdeacon Hare.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, are about to publish, from early sheets received from the author, Miss Ingelow's new volume "Studies for Stories," a book for young people, and more especially for young ladies. There having been conflicting opinions as to the proper pronunciation of Miss Ingelow's surname, we are happy to be able to set this matter at rest on her own authority. In a letter just received from her she says: "You ask concerning my name, It is pronounced with the *g soft*, just like Angelo."

Talk About Fruit.

The Club of fruit-growers, who meet weekly to talk over the matters in which they are particularly interested, had a pleasant chat to-day, Dec. 1. It was mentioned, and we think it worthy of record, that the day was a very good one for planting any kind of trees, it was so mild, and the ground dry and warm; that is warm for December.

Several specimens of fruit were on the table, among which were six kinds of grapes in a good state of preservation, from the vineyard of John Knox, Pittsburg, Pa., who answered the question as to how he had kept them so fresh, "Simply by packing them in shallow boxes, with soft paper between the layers, and keeping them in a dry cool room." To show that the keeping quality of one sort was not materially better than another, he brought with him some ten or twelve varieties. These tasted to-day by the club, were Elsingburg, Herbemont, Tokalon, Concord, Diana, and Catawba, all of which were in good marketable condition.

Some pears sent in from Long Island for a name, and for opinions as to their value, were tasted, and pronounced coarse grained, without much flavor, and not worthy of the attention of those desirous of propagating the best sorts. Dr. Ward thought the variety one of the Winter Bergamots, but not as good as several other sorts of Winter pears. He also stated that he had found no one who could name the pear from the old tree that he mentioned here last year, but that every one who has tried it thinks it an excellent unnamed variety. Some apples combining sweet and sour in the same fruit were presented by Solon Robinson, from a correspondent in Columbia Co., N. Y., which are nothing new, nor in any way valuable, as the sweet is not much sweet and the sour is insipid. A man who unfortunately has such a tree should hasten to cut and burn it, and plant a better one.

Some one inquired of the Chairman, Wm. S. Carpenter, if there was not a distinct variety of trees that produces this kind of mixed sweet and sour fruit. He said that he thought there was, and that it was the Rhode Island Greening badly deteriorated. It happens to all late-ripening acid apples, that one side may be sweeter than the other of some specimens, and it is a little more so with this sort than others, but it is of no advantage, and they are not even a curiosity to any one familiar with fruit.

"Is there any variety of raspberries that is hardy?" was asked by a gentleman, and Mr. Knox was called upon for his opinion of the Kirtland, and other sorts. He said that he believed it valuable, but could not speak from his own knowledge. The old Philadelphia raspberry is hardy, and pretty good, though inferior to some other sorts. Mr. Knox does not consider the necessity of winter protection any great drawback to raspberry culture. It does not cost over $5 an acre, to protect the canes perfectly, and it is much better to protect good sorts than to try to grow poor ones. I grow them in rows, and two men worked together to lay down and cover. One throws a spade-full of earth against the canes, and the other bends them over it, and then the man with the spade covers the tops.

Doct. Ward said: "I learn a little every day, and I have learned how to cover raspberry canes from a German laborer. He does not need an assistant, nor does he throw dirt against the canes to bend them over. He takes advantage of a wet time, when the ground and canes are both wet, and then they will bend without breaking, although not bent over a mass of earth. He runs a furrow about two feet from the row, to furnish earth convenient, and then bends down the canes and holds them in place by a block of wood until covered with dirt. I prune in Autumn, cutting back to five feet, and tie to stakes in the Spring."

Mr. Field thought raspberry culture generally unremunerative. Mr. Knox had always found it profitable. Three or four years is long enough to leave the plants in the same location. He only grows canes three feet high, and they never need stakes. Mr. Field thought the Lord favored some places and persons to grow raspberries, but he was not favored. He has manured highly and cultivated several sorts, but never succeeded in getting a good yield. He could not tell the reason, and would not try, for he don't believe in reasons. Doct. Ward has one plat that produces well, the rows running north and south, while another, upon just such ground, with rows east and west, does not produce well. He does succeed well with Franconia and other sorts.

Mr. Carpenter said that the Allen raspberry was not worth cultivating in this vicinity. A moist soil is the best adapted to raspberries. Solon Robinson doubted this, as some of the most successful growers of raspberries for this market do not grow them upon a moist soil. Mr. Field, in answer to a remark of some one about the profit of raspberry culture, said as a general thing it was not as profitable as growing cabbage, for that will give from eight to ten hundred dollars an acre. One of his neighbors sold 5,000 heads at sixteen cents, from one acre. Mr. Knox said that he would not like to exchange his chance of profit with raspberries for cabbage. He spoke highly of six new French sorts, and particularly commended the Imperial, Pilot, and Hornet. He said in answer to the question, that Doolittle's black-cap is a good hardy sort, worthy of cultivation. About Strawberries he said that he had not found any occasion to alter his opinion of the Triomphe de Gand. It is his favorite. The Fillmore is also a profitable sort. The berries are large, good flavored, dark color, and sell well. The Wilson is the best sort to grow for canning. The best early variety is the Golden seeded. It is only five days later than the very earliest, such as Jenny Lind, Baltimore Scarlet, etc. The Nimrod, Trollope's Victoria, and Goliah are good late sorts. I like the Russell very well. The British Queen requires renewal every year.

Some blackberry seed from South Carolina was distributed by Mr. Holt. The vines are trailing and fruit ripens there in April. A specimen of pomegranate was also shown by Mr. Holt, and by most of the persons present tasted for the first time. Mr. Holt said that the bushes grow like those of the lilac, 15 or 20 feet high, and the flowers of one variety are bright scarlet, and very ornamental.

A MONUMENT TO LOVEJOY.—An association is organized at Alton to raise a monument to the martyr Lovejoy. This work is scarcely more due to the memory of Lovejoy than to Alton and to the better spirit of the age. *The Alton Telegraph* well says that the murder of Lovejoy was a crime for which the spirit of the time, rather than the citizens of Alton, should be held responsible. The erection of a monument to Lovejoy will be an appropriate expression of the wonderfully changed state of public opinion since he was sacrificed by it.

The Horse Market.

About the only transactions in horse flesh at the present time are sales of from 400 to 500 cavalry and artillery horses per week to the Government, and a little trade in trotting and speed animals. Farmers are sending horses here for sale rather than buying, and very few track or dray horses are wanted at this season, and the ordinary trade in railroad and stage horses is at a stand still; the various lines having secured about what they want for the winter, and for economical reasons they keep very little surplus. Government is paying the old prices, viz., $165 for cavalry, and $160 for artillery horses, at which prices some valuable animals have been put in, there being almost no demand from other sources, and the cost of keeping soon runs up quite a bill of expense. A pair of carriage horses, a somewhat stylish team, though not fast, was sold for $800; another, six year old bays, fair speed, sixteen hands high, brought $1,500, while a span of chestnuts, fast, stylish, but not large, were bought by a Californian at $4,000. The highest prices we heard, actual sales, were a Hambletonian roan mare, reputed to trot a mile in 2:30, and "Ik Anderson," a dark bay, also very fast; the two sold, not as a team, but to a Pennsylvania gentleman, for speed, for $10,000. A span of bays, "Lincoln" and "Star," very handsome, and probably the finest team in the street, about eight years old, fifteen hands three inches high, which have traveled together at the pole in 2:35, are held at $12,000. A large number of speed horses are awaiting purchasers at from $800 to $1,500 each, and the trade in such is quite active, each of the sporting fraternity striving to secure something which shall beat his neighbor on the Bloomingdale road.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—WOLCOTT—At South Alabama, Genesee Co., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by the Rev. L. L. Gage, Samuel Buchanan to Lottie, daughter of Thomas K. Wolcott, both of the above place.

DOOLY—CUTLER—At Stroudsburg, Pa., on Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864, by the Rev. Benjamin S. Everett, John Dooly of New-York City to Miss Lizzie Cutler of Stroudsburg, Pa.

PRIOR—RUSHMORE—On the 1st of Twelfth month, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Roslyn, L. I., according to the Order of the Society of Friends, John A. Prior of Jersey City to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Rushmore.

WOLCOTT—STONE—At Alabama Centre, Genesee Co., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by the Rev. Augustus Warren, Alonzo Wolcott of South Alabama to Henrietta Stone of the former place.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—In Flatbush, L. I., at 3 o'clock Friday morning, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, aged 60 years.

BALCH—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Nov. 28, of diphtheria, Nellie Melville, eldest daughter of William Delos and the late Ellen M. Balch, aged 6 years.

Also on Sunday, Dec. 4, Charles Delos, only son of the above, aged 4 years.

BARKER—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Eunice E., daughter of Joseph B. and Hannah A. Barker.

BEACH—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3, Maggie E., infant daughter of Henry N. and Martha C. Beach.

BRUSH—At Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, George H., only son of Luther H. and Celia Scott Brush, aged 6 months and 13 days.

CHASE—At Derby Line, Vt., Hon. Lucien B. Chase, aged 47 years.

DEMAREST—At Andersonville, Ga., on Friday, Sept. 30, 1864, Sergeant Hartman V. Demarest, Co. M, Second New-York (Harris Light) Cavalry, in the 22d year of his age, son of David M. and Margaret D. Demarest of this city.

GORTON—In hospital at Winchester, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864, Charles Brockway Gorton, Co. K, 114th Reg. N. Y. V., aged 17 years and 3 months, son of John Gorton, esq., Denton's Corners, Fulton Co., N. Y., and youngest brother of Dr. D. A. Gorton, Newburgh, N. Y.

A good boy and a brave soldier. Rest in peace!

HUBBELL—At Wilton, Ct., Dec. 8, Julia A. Lynes, wife of Wakeman Hubbell, aged 58 years.

HYDE—On Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864, on board the United States steam frigate Wabash, at Hampton Roads, Va., of inflammation of the brain, William F. Hyde, aged 15 years, 8 months and 24 days, youngest son of James M. Hyde, jr.

JENNINGS—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Lewis Jennings, esq., in the 58th year of his age.

MOORE—On Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864, at Camp Lawton Prison, Millin, Ga., Edward Curtis, Co. B, 100th Reg't, N. Y. Vols., aged 23 years, 2 months and 6 days, son of Col. William B. and Elizabeth D. Moore.

ORMSBEE—At Easton, Pa., on Friday, Dec. 9, Hannibal D. Ormsbee, in the 45th year of his age.

PALMER—On Sunday, Dec. 4, of disease contracted in the service, Dr. Richard H. Palmer, late Assistant-Surgeon, Tenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

PARSONS—At Colchester, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864, Sarah, wife of Ezekiel W. Parsons, M. D.

PIKE—On Friday, 9th inst., at her residence in New-Providence, N. J., Sarah, widow of the late Benjamin Pike, sen., in the 67th year of her age.

RADFORD—On Saturday, July 30, 1864, on board the ship Grace Darling, on his voyage from Boston to San Francisco, W. J. Radford, M. D., late of South Boston, Mass.

Boston papers please copy.

RANNEY—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, of typhus fever, Dr. Moses H. Ranney, Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

Vermont papers please copy.

SUMMERS—Near Lessor Cross Roads, New-Jersey, on Saturday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth L., wife of Alexander B. Summers.

TYRRELL—At Trenton, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 4, Joseph Tyrrell, formerly of the Island of Jamaica, in the 59th year of his age.

TYLER—At Barrytown, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, Nathan P. Tyler, esq., aged 81 years.

St. Louis, Mo., and Schoharie Co., N. Y., papers please copy.

VAN WAGENEN—At Oxford, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, William Van Wagenen, esq., in the 93d year of his age.

Letter from Harriet Martineau to Senator Wilson.

The following letter from Harriet Martineau to Senator Wilson will show the public sentiment of England on the Rebel proposal to arm their slaves:

"AMBLESIDE, Nov. 14, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: The volume you have had the kindness to send me, was sure to be interesting to me in itself; but it is of far greater value as an aid in making the progress of your anti-Slavery legislation clear to persons who are sadly in need of such knowledge. It is a singularly useful book for this country; and many who would not read it if it was put into their hands may have the benefit of its information through the channel of English journalism. However it may be used, the due honor of having rendered such a service to the cause will be sure to rest where it should, sooner or later.

"As far as I can see, the greatest blow yet sustained by the thorough-going Confederate sympathizers in this country, is the serious proposal among the Confederate authorities to make soldiers of the slaves. Our secesh partisans evidently don't know what to make of it. We, of the Northern side, are trying to teach them; but, probably, the negroes themselves will be the first to make all clear to their Heaven-born guardians and guardians' friends.

"I do hope *that* soldiering will be attempted. If not, the mere proposal is a great gain.

"Believe me, dear sir, with much respect, your obliged HARRIET MARTINEAU."

The Roll of Honor.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 4, 1864.

The following is a list of the deaths in the hospitals at Old Point since the last report:

NOVEMBER 20.
Houghton Tawey, 24th Mass.
George G. Beard, 9th Me.
Alphonso Herrick, 16th N. Y. Artillery.
Isaac Kellum, 7th U. S. Col'd.

NOVEMBER 21.
W. G. Upham, 7th N. H.
Byron Vernon, 142d N. Y.
James Caldwell, 7th N. H.
Milan Taylor, 3d Pa. Art.
John Nayson, 9th Me.
James Evans, 29th U. S. Col'd.
Peter Gardman, 118th N. Y.
Lewis Doland, 4th U. S. Col'd.

NOVEMBER 22.
Lewis B. Dawson, 58th Pa.
Wm. R. Wright, 5th U. S. Colored.
Wm. Street, 116th U. S. Col'd.

NOVEMBER 23.
Jacob Stutz, 2d Pa. Art.
Wm. C. Anderson, 206th Pa.
H. H. Shepard, 16th N. Y. Art.
Simeon Jewell, 67th Ohio.
Jacob Roloson, 4th N. J. Bat.
Lewis Brown, 9th U. S. Col'd.
W. H. Carson, 117th U. S. Colored.

NOVEMBER 24.
Peter Matson, 2d Pa. Art.
C. B. Whitcher, 1st N. Y. M. R.
Charles Beach, 81st N. Y.
James Ward, 81st N. Y.
Edgar Bennett, 112th N. Y.
Joseph Green, 115th U. S. Col.
Wm. J. Jones, 22d U. S. Col.
C. H. Roberts, 38th U. S. Col.

NOVEMBER 25.
Jacob Linden, 1st Md. Cav.
Geo. Newcomb, 16th N. Y. Art.
James Stafford, 112th N. Y.
W. J. Ostrander, 142d N. Y.
Elijah Brown, 107th U. S. Col.
John Jenkins, 128th U. S. Col.

NOVEMBER 26.
Henry Thompson, 16th N. Y. Art.
Joshua Hill, 62d Ohio.
Francis Drake, 1st N. Y. Art.
Wm. Smithers, 142d N. Y.
Ira Sprague, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Wm. Thompson, 29th Conn.

NOVEMBER 27.
Harrison Nutting, 39th Ill.
George H. Hall, 7th N. H.
Charles Snyder, 67th Ohio.
W. Goodwin, 2d N. H.
George Lewis, 116th U. S. Col.
Thomas Sack, 114th U. S. Col.

NOVEMBER 28.
Elisha Tawl, 3d Pa.
L. D. Stewart, 11th Me.
O. C. Harvey, 17th N. Y. Bat.
John G. Reither, 142d N. Y.
Samuel Hines, 103d Pa.

NOVEMBER 29.
Henry Benson, 3d Pa. Art.
George Ainsworth, 7th N. H.
Isaac Nichols, 7th U. S. Col.
Charles Mayo, Unas. Recruit.

NOVEMBER 30.
John Brunnel, Unas. Recruit.
Joseph Lloyd, 38th U. S. Col.
Patrick Ferrell, 5th R. I. Art.

DECEMBER 1.
Henry Reed, 188th Pa.
John Roach, civilian (prisoner.)
D. A. Mac Callum, 23 Ga. (Reb.)
George Hart, 5th U. S. Col.
Silas Brook, 1st U. S. Colored.

Deaths of Soldiers

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK,

For the week ending Dec. 9, 1864.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 397 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Bailey, Benjamin, age 23, Co. C, 28th U. S. Colored; died at Willett's Point; residence when enlisted, Torbert, Ind.

Clark, David, age 46, Co. H, 51st N. Y.; died at Fort Schuyler; residence when enlisted, No. 368 Sixth-ave., N. Y.

Flowers, Franklin, Rebel, Co. C, 1st Tennessee Artillery; died at Fort Columbus.

Keener, John, age 34, Co. K, 2d Penn.; died at Willett's Point; residence when enlisted, McClenantown, Pa.

Languion, John, Rebel, age 50, Co. F, 1st Alabama; died at Fort Columbus; residence when enlisted, Alabama.

Longdriff, Theodore, Sergeant, age 24; died at Fort Richmond.

Rafe, Andrew, age 25, Co. A, 13 Penn. Cav.; died at Willett's Point; residence when enlisted, Snow Shoe, Center Co., Penn.

Weeks, Nathaniel, age 33, Co. I, 43d U. S. Colored; died at Willett's Point; residence when enlisted, No. 25 Broadman-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wood, Asa K., age 35, Co. F, 70th N. Y.; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Port Jervis, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
6,245	80	1,330	18,165	24,267	50,150

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,885	20	275	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Browning's, 6th-st.	377	19	132	4,831	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	308	20	445	4,063	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	69	21	210	4,602	....	....
At Bergen	1,456	....	331	3,020	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to butchers	450	....	....	1,500	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,079	125	687	9,987	21,165	37,062
Receipts last week	5,777	93	1,273	19,274	26,436	52,853

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

Cents per pound.

Prime, or extra holiday Beef............20 @ —

The great Dutchess County bullocks, known as the "Storms cattle," are on the way, or will be soon, to the city. They have to be hauled seven miles on sleds to the railroad. The receipts of scallawags from this State appears to have about run out. There are yet a good many coarse oxen, which bear evidence of high prices of grain. Most of the Western Steers are thin. The receipts of fresh stock this morning number 200 head, and prices are as high as yesterday, so that the market closes firm, with none left unsold.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

Eastman & Bro., 25 choice fat Durhams for D. Selser, of his own feeding in Madison Co., Ohio. Butchers and sellers were united in calling them the best 25 head ever on sale by one feeder in a single market, and Mr. Selser might have brought in 25 others equally fat, but reserves them for the holidays two weeks hence. The 25 were sold in a lump to Bryan Lawrence for just about 20c. per lb.; ten of the heaviest were laid at 15 cwt., and 10 others at 13 cwt. net. Every bullock was of a roan color, giving them a remarkable sameness of appearance. Until beaten, which will probably be a long time first, Mr. Selser takes the palm as a feeder, not of a single pair but of a whole drove. Mr. Eastman sold 15 others for same owner, some very fine; 4 to J. Colwell at 20c., the others at 16@19c. And for Housley & Co., roughish Ohio cattle, 7 cwt. at 15c.

Isaac Budlong 19 good but small Mich. steers and heifers, 5½ cwt. at 14@16c., and 10 State steers from his own farm, 6 cwt. at $99 each.

Conger & Coney, part here and part at Bergen, ½ mixed Michigan and Canada cattle at 12@18c. Also 118 uneven State Oxen, Steers and Cows, 4@9 cwt. at 14@16c.

Teed & Wheeler, 91 for B. Colwell, Ill. Steers, 6 cwt., fair, at 16c. average, and 60 Dutchess Co. Steers and Oxen, common to very good, at 12@16c.

W. Thompson, 90 Mich. Steers and Oxen, for B. C. Coon, at 13@15c. on 6½ cwt. Also 55 similar cattle for same owner at 12@14½c. Both were commonish droves of Mich. cattle.

Ben. Westheimer, 130 Ill. Steers for himself, fair, 6½ cwt., at 13@16c.

Lauterbeck & Seigle, on their own account, 70 Ind., and 123 Ill. Steers, 6 cwt. average, at 14½c.

McIntyre & Goff, 84 very good Ky. Durhams for Wheat & Richardson, 8½ cwt., at 16@19c., or 1c. better than last week. Also 17 for Wm. Renick, O., common, 6½ cwt., at 15c.

Capt. Vail, for himself, 15 ordinary to very good Dutchess Co. Cattle, at 13@18c.

Williams & Barnes, for themselves, 81 fat Kentucky cattle, strong 9 cwt., bought of B. C. Coon, at Albany, and retailed at 16@19c.

Miller & Morehouse, mostly at Bergen, 136 Ohio and State cattle at 12@17½c.

Geo. Ayrault, for Campbell & Russell, 31 Columbia Co., N. Y., cattle, 8@9 cwt., good, at 16@18c.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother, 131 Kentucky Cows and Steers, bought at Buffalo, and sold partly at Bergen, the rest here, at 16@18c. on 7½ cwt.

Beach, Bray & Toffey, mostly at Bergen, 73 Ohio Steers, Cows and Oxen, at 13@19c. and for themselves, 83 light Ohio cattle, 5 cwt., at 13c.; also, 63 Canada Steers, Cows, Heifers, and Oxen, 5 cwt., at 12½c., and 38 Michigan cattle for W. Kingscott, 5½ cwt., at 12c.

A. B. Mead, 30 State Steers and Oxen, fair to very good, at 16@18½c.

Sage & Hughes, 60 for J. Maxwell, Ohio Steers, 5 cwt., tidy, at 15@17c.; 21 for J. Roy, Ohio, 5 cwt., at 17c.; and at Bergen, 16 Ohio cattle for George Hebron, Steers and Oxen, 7 cwt., strong, at 16c. 72 light cattle for Jones, 5 cwt., at 12@14c.

G. C. Ransford, 17 uneven State Oxen, Steers and Cows, at 15c. on 6½ cwt.

T. Gillis and George Brown bought Lester & Alexander's drove of 149 Illinois Steers at Albany and run them out here, partal wholesale, for 15@16c. on 6½ cwt.

Schuester & Ebner, 150 Michigan and 106 Illinois cattle, fair to good, the whole averaging 7½ cwt.; sold at 12@17c.

Dudley & Colwell, at Bergen, 42 ordinary 5 cwt. State cattle for Cosgrove & Hurlburt, at 12c.; 16 very common State for J. Engle at 10@12c.; 22 for Owens, also State, at 10@16c.; 18 for A. Haud, poor, 11@14c. And, at Allerton's, 39 Illinois, for J. A. Kennedy, fair, 6½ cwt., at 16c.; 31 for Felterplace & Gray, Ohio, 7½ cwt., very good, at 18c.; 40 Indiana, for D. B. Dimmick, small 4½ cwt., at 13c.; 31 State, for Pettibone & Co., coarse Oxen, 7 cwt., at 14c.; and 73 Pennsylvania cattle for R. Austin, at Bergen, little 3 cwt. Heifers and Steers, at 10@11c.

Shepard & Vail, 60 Mixed State Cattle for several owners; some very good from the Wadsworth farm, eight head of which brought 19c., the others at 10@17c.

D. G. Culver, 30 Dutchess Co. Steers and Oxen, fair to very fine, at 15@19c.; four of the best to A. Devoe of Jefferson Market, at latter price.

J. C. Hoag & Bro. 21 Dutchess Co. Oxen and Steers, mostly good, at 15@18c.

S. R. Barrett, for himself, 12 State Cattle, 7 cwt. at 14@18c.

W. W. Petty, on his own account, 29 old Dry Cows, 5 Bulls and 2 Oxen, from Indiana, a hard lot, which sold all the way ...

New Publications.

JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BY L. PRANG & Co.,

No. 159 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.

I.

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

The sweet old poem, richly illustrated in oil colors, and got up in a style of book-form to dazzle the eyes of the youngsters. 50 cents.

II.

RED RIDING HOOD.

A good old story in poetical version; the book is in the shape of a paper doll, and popular among girls beyond any book ever made. 50 cents.

III.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

In similar style as Red Riding Hood; the charm of the boys. 50 cents.

IV.

ALBUM PICTURES IN OIL COLORS

These elegant, pleasing and instructive cards are so well known as gems of American Art that we refrain from any commendation of our own. 50 cents per dozen.

V.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT GAMES.

The best in the market; and a host of other good things

SOLD IN ALL BOOKSTORES.

CALL FOR PRANG'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE for 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval successes of 1864, with the auspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breasts of the Loyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; ABRAHAM LINCOLN, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for *four years longer*; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closing—with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dollar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parricidal hand and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or it may be to the clemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic, and the perfect law of Liberty for All immovably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no re-statement: its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that injustice to the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member—then will our land bask once more in the calm sunshine of peace and prosperity.

THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been published without profit to its proprietors, solely because of the depreciation of our Currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerably above the full amount received from our subscribers. On our Weekly edition, the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts from Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the extraordinary expenses for Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c., devolved on us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who *may* desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we have already done with those of our Daily editions. This increase is purely nominal: there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy............4 cents.
Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers......$10 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers....... 4 00
do. 2 copies, do. do. 7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, for each copy.... 3 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers... 2 50
do. Clubs of [illegible] 10 00

Persons remitting [illegible] copies, will receive one copy extra, gratis.

Persons remitting $40 for 20 copies, will receive one copy Semi-Weekly, gratis.

Persons remitting $80 for 40 copies, will receive one copy Daily, gratis.

Drafts on New-York, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail; but in case of loss, THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible unless furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the inclosures. Address

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The price of THE TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

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New Publications.

BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER.

"Whenever the way seems long,
Or the heart begins to fail,
We sing a more wonderful song,
And tell a more marvelous tale."

JANUARY 1, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

THE PRIDE OF THE FIRESIDE.

In the prime of a vigorous intellectual manhood, the Phenix of the weeklies begins its flight for the new year, over the wrecks of its flagging and lifeless cotemporaries, with its eye fixed upon the sun, beneath which it owns no rivalry.

The war, which has toppled down whatever is shallow and baseless, has written no wrinkle on the bright ægis of our success. Our features for the issue of 1865 shake the pillars of whatever has heretofore been deemed imperial in serial literature. Both sides of the Atlantic render us tribute. We shall continue the thrilling romances of Miss M. E. BRADDON, necromancer of the strong dark passions, to whom we pay more money annually than the entire capital of our imitators, and add to our loyal American staff the champion jester of the cap and bells, JOSH BILLINGS, who will commence with the first of January a series of his well-known inimitable comic papers, written expressly for us, in his irresistibly convulsive vein. HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, the most polished and imaginative sketch-writer living; P. T. BARNUM, the world famed showman and autobiographer; Miss M. A. EARLE, FAIRFAX BALFOUR, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, and "NED BUNTLINE," renowned and versatile novelette writers, will eke out the sparkling contributions of such facile poets, feuilletonists, humorists, critics, travelers, paragraphists, etc., as GEORGE ARNOLD, W. O. EATON, MILLIE W. CARPENTER, GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, JULIA S. INGRAHAM, EDWARD WILLETT, GEORGE MARSHAL, JOSEPH BARBER, J. A. PENTON, and others, numerous enough and clever enough to run all the newspapers on the Continent.

The vivid pencils of DARLEY, McLEAN, and WHITE, the first draughtsmen of the age, will make the new volume pictorial, and whatever of fugitive or meteoric note may appear during the year, will at once be engaged and made available.

In addition to its crisp and telling editorials; its delectable Gossipers' Club, in which the aptest and wittiest poems, caricatures and burlesques of the time first appear; and its coquettish Ladies' Promenade, to which all the mothers, sweethearts, daughters, wives, and widows of the land subscribe their experiences, THE NEW-YORK MERCURY will continue the faithful and cogent

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highly illustrative of the oldest, ablest, and artfulest folk of the era; the GREAT FASHION ARTICLE, by JENNIE JUNE, whose sprightly notes upon the latest and most perfect New-York modes are suggestive to leaders of society everywhere, and universally consulted both in the metropolis and throughout the country; and commence a series of illustrated SKETCHES OF GROTESQUE ADVENTURE IN FOREIGN CLIMES DURING THE WAR, by ALFRED TRAMPLE, as well as HINTS UPON COOKERY, by HENRY GOSLING, the metropolitan *cuisinier*.

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A CARD.—In the December No. of THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, page 3?1, an article appears under the heading "The Iona and Israella Grape," and signed "H. P. Byram," which professes to make important disclosures concerning the management of these grapes at Iona Island.

After speaking of the preparation of the ground, he says: "And the subsequent cultivation has been careful and thorough; and moreover, every good-bearing vine, I believe, of the Iona as well as the Israella, the past season was subjected to a *forcing process* that must not only have greatly improved the quality and appearance of the fruit, but also hastened the ripening several weeks." "The Iona has fruited in the hands of certain amateur cultivators in various parts of the country for several years past, and the numerous specimens that have been exhibited to the public have established the superior character of the fruit. That it is one of the best grapes we have, is beyond question." "Not so, however, with the Israella; though a seedling of the same age as the Iona, it has been but little propagated, and the public know but little of it, except through the very persistent puffing from its proprietor in his various catalogues and advertisements. Besides claiming for it superior excellence which I have not been able to discover, he (Dr. C. W. Grant) says (quoting from my Catalogue): It is a large black grape, ripening one week before the Iona, and is the earliest black grape that is large, excellent, and hardy; and on page 2 of Catalogue No. 3 (16 page pamphlet), he says (again quoting): *Its time of ripening is earliest of all—before even the Hartford Prolific*." "And, again, on the same page, he says (again quoting): While I write, Aug. 20, the Israella is intensely black, and may be said to be fully ripe for market." Now, from these statements, and many other similar ones from the same source, the public are led to believe that they are not only purchasing a variety of great excellence, but of *extreme earliness, when grown in the usual manner in the open air*. It is far below the standard claimed for it in point of quality and its earliness in ripening was secured by means not understood by the thousands who have purchased and planted the vines. Now, while very large sums of money have been, and are being, paid for the vines of these new grapes, I deem it due, as a simple act of justice to the public, to describe the means employed *to force* these fruits into early ripening. Early in the season, in front of each bearing vine, of both the Israella and Iona, was first placed a large glazed sash, and then on the back or north side, and twelve or fifteen inches from the vines was erected a large wooden screen or wall to break off the wind on the one side and to reflect the heat of the sun upon the vine and fruit upon the other. Now, every intelligent horticulturist knows what great advantages are secured by this simple arrangement, and which must hasten the ripening of the fruit two or three weeks. I state these facts from my own personal observation and they were known to every intelligent person on the island at the time."

I have copied with literal exactness of H. P. Byram's allegations, so far in order that I may declare them *all in every particular utterly false*. Not one of the bearing vines of the Iona or Israella has been subjected to any such forcing process as H. P. Byram describes. The public rightly "supposes the Israella grapes have attained their excellent quality and extreme earliness grown in open ground in the ordinary manner." In regard to the "manœuvring by which the Greeley prize (as he says) has been secured to the Iona," I leave the Committee to speak for themselves. It is difficult to see what "manœuvring" could be required to secure the prize to a grape of such excellence as H. P. Byram admits the Iona to possess. In conclusion, I would state that H. P. Byram has never seen an Israella vine in bearing nor a *bunch* of the grapes, and has never had opportunity to taste any but a few very imperfect berries of it.

Mr. Byram acknowledges that he is also the writer of an article of like tenor, equally false, published in *The Ohio Farmer*, signed "Peconic." I have commenced prosecution for the former, as I may be compelled to do for the latter unless he makes full retraction.

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